The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXIII., No. 7. Whole No. 591.} NEW YORK, AUGUST 17, 1901. {Price per Copy, 10c.

W.M. Rulloetter
1902

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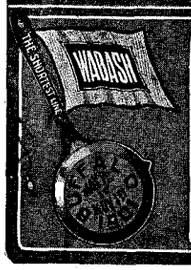

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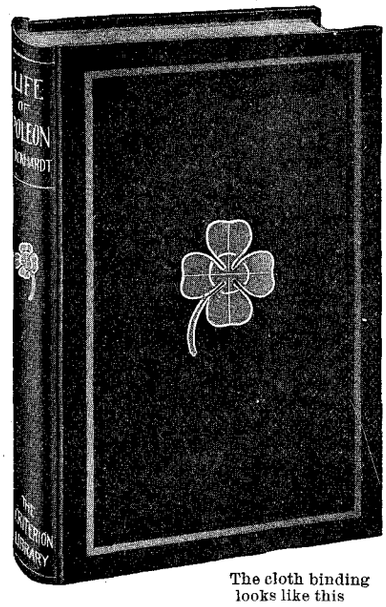

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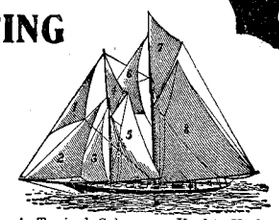

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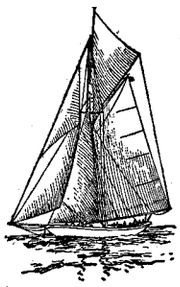

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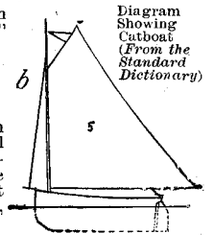

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE STEEL TRUST AND THE LABOR UNION.

THE proposed "fight to a finish" between the steel trust and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, to end only in the unionization of all the trust's mills or the destruction of the labor union, does not appear to bring very many of the daily papers to sympathize strongly with either side. As the Washington *Star* puts it, "there is nothing in the position of either side to elicit the sympathy of the general public," for "the fight of the Association is to make itself a monopolistic labor combine, just as the steel trust seeks monopoly in its particular line of employing capital." And the Richmond *Times* predicts that each side will gain something and lose something in the final adjustment. It says:

"The principle of freedom is strongly ingrained in the American nature, and no matter by what route the end may be obtained, we feel convinced that the final outcome of the dispute between capital and labor will be settled on the basis that the laborer shall be free to work in a factory whether he belong to the union or not, and that the employer on his part shall not discriminate for or against the laborer because he does or does not belong to a union. . . . There should be no objection to a man joining any union he chooses. But on the other hand, a man who has his time to sell in the open markets should be allowed to do so at such times and on such terms as to him seems good."

To judge from the tone of the newspaper comment, public sympathy would have been more strongly with the strikers if President Shaffer had limited his demand to the proposition that men in the non-union mills be permitted to join the union if they wished to, without losing their places, as such a demand would have placed the trust in the position of coercing the men of the non-union mills to stay out of the union. It is also suggested that President Shaffer would have done better to wait until there was some grievance about hours or wages, for the non-union men would be likely to join the union in such a strike, thus reaching the very result now aimed at (as actually happened in the anthracite strike), and public sentiment, which is a potent factor in labor wars, would sympathize with the movement for lightening the workingman's lot; and these two factors would greatly increase the chances of victory. The Detroit *Journal* argues that the fundamental idea of the present strike, to coerce the unionization of mills, is a mistake. It says:

"The way for labor to organize is by quiet, persistent agitation and argument. The men must be made to see the advantages of unionism by the word spoken in lodge meeting, the printed pamphlet, and the lessons of experience. They must be willing proselytes. The method of organization by strike is bound to include many workmen convinced against their will and consequently of the same opinion still.

"A strike which bases itself largely in a melodramatic vainglory to fight a big thing with something as big is not to be commended. The union must grow naturally and fight fairly before it can command public confidence."

A number of journals express sympathy with the strikers. The Springfield *Republican*, for example, says: "As long as industry is organized as it is, labor unionism will assuredly exist. It is a fact which can not be escaped and which must be reckoned with. Accordingly in undertaking, at immense cost to itself and to the public peace and prosperity, to drive unionism out of its mills, the steel trust seems to be acting most unwisely. Its temporary success in the matter is assured if it is ready to place no limit on the financial sacrifice involved, but the ultimate end will be the rise of new organizations of workers on the ruins of the old." And the Kansas City *Times* remarks similarly: "Pierpont Morgan, the colossal product of organization, challenges the American workingman's right to organize in defense of his rights, and upon that issue they enter the lists. Organization denying the right to organize—combined capital demanding the surrender of combined labor—these are the real questions at issue between the steel trust and the Amalgamated Association."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* fears that, whichever side wins, a staggering blow has been given our steel industry, and it remarks that "the strike is in effect a surrender of American capitalists and workmen to Europe." And the Boston *Advertiser* believes that the losses of the strike will fall more heavily upon the workingmen than on their employers. It observes:

"What the strikers lose while the mills are shut down is gone from them forever. Whether they win or lose their fight, their lost wages will never come back to them. But it is not so with the trust. Just so much iron and steel product will be demanded by the consuming public, strike or no strike. The stock on hand will be sold for a higher price. The difference in price will nearly or quite make up for the loss of profits while the mills are closed. When they reopen, production will be pushed a little faster, until the demand is supplied, and another surplus is accumulated. Consumers will have lost something. Workingmen who have been idle will have lost much. The steel trust will have lost nothing."

Not a few papers declare that the suspension of a large part of the steel industry is a matter that concerns the whole country, and that the Government ought to have the power to enforce arbitration or some other method of settling the dispute. The Cleveland *Leader* says on this point:

"What right has a capital trust or a labor trust, acting singly or together, to tie up the industries of the United States as the

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steel magnates and the labor magnates are now threatening to do? There should be some power lodged in the people to say to these contending forces that they must stop fighting and resume operations in peace and harmony. The people of the United States are not ready to submit to the domination of an oligarchy of capital or of an oligarchy of labor, or to the joint rule of the two. They should demonstrate that now, to the end that the wheels of industry may once more be started and that there shall not be a check to the prosperity which the country has enjoyed."

The open sympathy of Mayor Black, of McKeesport, and Mayor Long, of Pomeroy, Ohio, with the strikers, and their avowed intention to assist the strikers with the local police and deputy sheriffs, if necessary, is in line with the Socialist comment quoted in the article below. The trust proposes to checkmate the McKeesport mayor by removing their mills from that city to a more favorable locality. Many of the newspapers blame Mr. Morgan for the intense hostility to union labor shown during this strike, but the New York *Wall Street Journal* says:

"The policy of the steel company in this matter is supposed to be dominated to a large extent by Mr. Schwab, whose experiences with organized labor in the Carnegie works naturally led him to take strong ground against any policy which threatened to increase the strength of labor unions in the steel company's mills. People familiar with the personality of the gentlemen at the head of the steel combination felt confident that there would be no settlement as soon as it was known that Mr. Schwab was to attend the conference. The same people feel equally sure that Mr. Schwab is disposed to deal with the labor question now believing that the sooner questions at issue are settled the better it will be for all concerned."

RADICAL PRESS ON THE STEEL STRIKE.

THE Socialist and labor papers find in the steel strike a splendid opportunity to reassert the opinion that the capitalist is the workingman's worst enemy, and to urge the workingmen to unite in one political party, seize the Government, and overthrow this capitalist oligarchy. The Cleveland *Citizen*, for example, exclaims: "This mammoth attack upon capitalism has but one meaning: LABOR, THE PRODUCER OF ALL WEALTH, WANTS THE WEALTH IT PRODUCES! Robbed as producers in the shops, and as consumers as well, by organized bands of capitalistic pirates, the working class is awakening and demanding justice. Let class-conscious Labor carry its fight to the polls also, and smash the capitalistic parties and lying politicians." *The Freemen's Labor Journal* (Spokane) predicts that "the managers of the trusts, in refusing to recognize the union men, are evidently planning for a reduction of wages in the near future," as "a disruption of the association, and the organization would pave the way for a cut in wages." And *The Missouri Socialist* (St. Louis), in a similar line of thought, remarks that "surely this fight should show to every workingman the absolute untruth of the old story of our employers, that 'the interests of capital and labor are identical,'" and it goes on to say:

"If the statement of the identity of interest of capitalist and laborer be true, then as increased wages benefit the working class it must also benefit the capitalist class. But is this statement true? If it is, why does the capitalist object whenever the working class demand an increased wage?

"If their interests are identical, it would seem that self-interest would compel the capitalist to assist the worker in the increase of his wages. The exact contrary, however, is true. The interests of the working class, of the 50,000 men now on strike, are directly opposed to the capitalist class, the steel trust as it happens in this case. Thus it is that instead of helping the working class the capitalists do everything in their power to break their efforts toward increasing their wages, because it means that much taken away from their profits."

The idea finds frequent expression in the Socialist papers that if the workingmen controlled the Government, the militia would be used to compel the submission, not of men, but of the employers. Thus the Girard (Kan.) *Appeal to Reason* says:

"Working people who are so stupid as to be Republicans and Democrats rather than vote for their own interests can not be treated too mean by the corporations. If these strikers had voted Socialists into office, they would all have been sworn in as deputies and armed and paid $2 a day during the dispute. They could stand a strike of that kind as long as the steel trust. But they have voted for the tools of the trusts, have made them sheriffs and judges, and behold now, they are met in the field by the hirelings of capital—the men they have elected. WILL THIS STRIKE TEACH YOU ANYTHING? If it does, it will be cheap at any cost. If it does not, you are not worth any better treatment than you are getting from the steel trust. You could yet get some consideration from sheriffs and judges if you didn't put out all your energy on the foolish or hungry non-union men."

ONE ON US.

JOHN BULL: "You're liable to lose your grip on that hammer, uncle, if you don't watch out." —*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

And the Chicago *Social Democratic Herald* says similarly:

"The money power, in the interest of capital, controls legislation, the judicial machine, and the army, and injunctions and marshals and troops can be called out to aid capital, utterly regardless of the rights of labor; such is history, and history repeats itself every time labor locks horns with capital. A dispassionate review of the situation is not favorable to labor. But it may be said it sowed to the wind of Republicanism and is reaping the whirlwind of calamities. And, after all, this may turn out to be a great blessing to labor and to the country. It will afford workingmen a reason for abandoning all the old plutocratic, labor-robbing parties and impress them with the propriety of casting their lot with the great Socialist organization and in the future cast their conquering ballots to push forward the civilizing, redeeming, and harmonizing sway of Socialism."

The conflict between capitalist and laborer "must ultimately be fought to a finish that will mean the extinction of one of the combatants," declares the Chicago *Workers' Call;* but, it continues:

"The folly of supposing that a permanent cessation of hostilities can be reached without a complete change of the economic basis of production and distribution appears unmistakably evident.

"The workers may win what is known as a 'victory' through the methods they propose to use. This at best merely means that they will have to recommence the combat again after a short

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temporary truce. Such victories are Dead Sea fruit that invariably turn to dust and ashes on the lips of the victors. It may sound disagreeable to make this assertion; nevertheless time (and not such a long time either) will prove its truth. Complete and decisive victory is not possible to either of the combatants. While the laborers choose as battleground the economic field, their victories are little if anything better than defeats. When they shift the scene of operations to the political arena, victory, complete, lasting, and undeniable, is not only possible but inevitable. On that ground they are strong and their opponents weak; on the other, the positions are reversed. . . . . .

"The real struggle for the product of labor will then begin, the objective point of the workers then being the law-making power now in the control of the enemy. That once wrested from him, his extinction as a class and the abolition of his power to appropriate the labor product of others through private ownership of the means of production follows with the accuracy of a mathematical demonstration."

SENATOR TILLMAN ON LYNCHING.

A GOOD deal of criticism is aroused by Senator Tillman's speech at the Chautauqua assembly at Marinette, Wis., on the evening of August 3. The press despatches do not give a verbatim report of his remarks, but say that he "condemned Booker Washington's scheme of educating the negro," that he "made an eloquent plea in justification of lynching," and that he declared that "the niggers are not fit to vote." The white people of the South, he said, would remain on top "in spite of the devil," and if necessary he and his brethren were ready to take down their shotguns again. The despatches add that "his remarks on lynching were heartily applauded."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) thinks that such sentiments are "nothing short of incendiary," and the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) calls the speech "an address which for atrocity and indecency has never, it is believed, been equaled in the civilized parts of the United States." "Why any committee of respectable persons should invite Senator Tillman of South Carolina to

APPLYING A PRINCIPLE.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

address an assembly of decent Northern people," says the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), "is hard to imagine," and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) agrees that "it is a wonder that he can get a hearing in any reputable community." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says: "He disgraces not only the Senate and the State he pretends to represent, but the whole nation."

Most of the Southern papers make no comment on the Senator's speech. The Columbia *State* (Dem.), however, observes:

"Senator Tillman's Sunday speech displayed his characteristic brutality and his usual disregard for facts. It is bad enough to have had for twelve years his uncouth swaggering inflicted on the people of his own State, but it is even worse when he goes out as a representative of South Carolina and makes a show of his defiance of law and culture. . . . How can we expect people to regard us as other than uncivilized and barbarous when a South Carolina Senator boastingly defends mob murders? What sort of figure do we cut in the eyes of the world when this eminent Southern statesman decries the work of uplifting a race debased through no fault of its own? We must, according to Tillman, shoot negroes and hang them because they are evil minded, and at the same time we must discourage every effort to elevate them. Is that just? Is it generous, is it humane or even civilized?"

Governor Candler, of Georgia, a few days ago, averted a probable lynching by sending a negro prisoner from the jail to the court-house and back under escort of three companies of militia. The Constitutional Convention of Alabama has added to their proposed state constitution a provision authorizing the governor to remove a sheriff who fails to defend a prisoner against mob violence. In this provision, remarks the Providence *Journal*, "there is welcome assurance that Southern sentiment will bring about its own revulsion against lynching, and that that phase of the negro problem will in the end be solved by the only people capable of solving it: those who have faced it for a generation and who understand it."

MORE STEPS IN NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

THE adoption of a suffrage plan by the Alabama Constitutional Convention that is likely to bar almost all the blacks in the State from the polls, without barring any of the whites, adds Alabama to the list of Southern States in which the great mass of the negroes will have no vote. The Virginia Constitutional Convention seems likely to adopt a similar plan soon, and the Maryland Democrats declare in their state platform, just adopted, that if they carry the coming election they will take similar measures in that State. The Alabama suffrage plan contains a "grandfather clause" that will admit to the ballot men whose forefathers could vote before the Civil War, so that few, if any, white men will be kept from the polls. The few negroes who possess the required educational and property qualifications will be able to vote. Booker T. Washington, who lives in Alabama, takes occasion to send to the New York *Sun* the following information, which he considers "quite reassuring": "The last census report shows that in Alabama the total voting population has gained 8.1 per cent. in literacy. The white voting population has gained 2.1 per cent., and the negro voting population has gained 7.3 per cent., showing a much more rapid advance by the negro than by the white voter." The Alabama suffrage measure is quite long and involved, but its main features are given in the following Associated Press despatch from Montgomery:

"The completed suffrage section of the new constitution is in two parts, one to be temporary and the other permanent. In the temporary part is included the hereditary suffrage feature, and a plan to limit suffrage to 'persons of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship,' a board of registration in each county, appointed by the state officials, to be judges of character and understanding. This plan, if the constitution is approved, is to be in operation until January, 1903.

"With the beginning of 1903 the permanent plan will go into operation. That provides for educational and property qualifications applying impartially to all. Hereafter the negro may vote if he has paid his poll-tax some months in advance, if he can read and write, and if, unless physically disabled, he has been engaged in some lawful business or occupation for the greater part of the twelve months preceding the date of registration. This last is aimed at a class of young negroes, said to be

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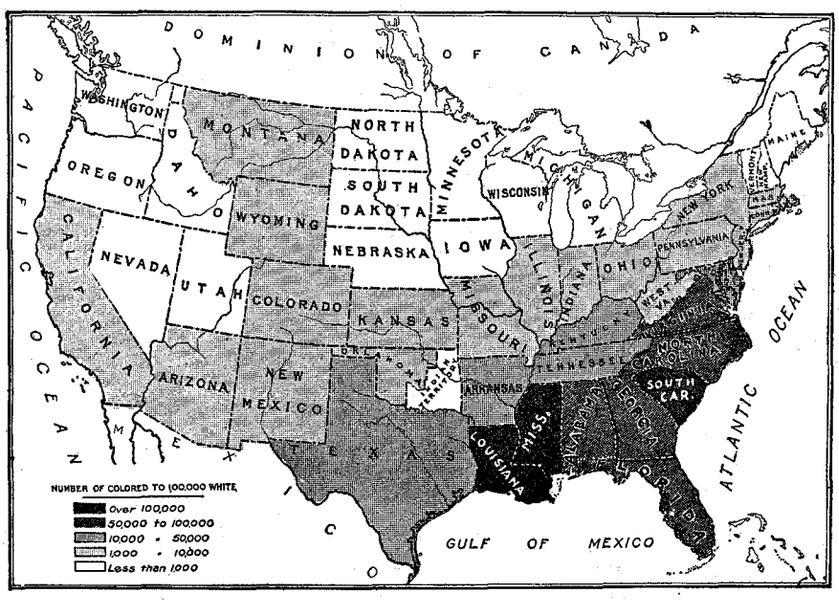
numerous in the Southern cities, who have been to school but who are too lazy to work. As first drafted, this provision required that employment be continuous for the twelve months, but it was modified for fear that it would deprive white strikers of the franchise. Failing in the educational requirement, any citizen may vote who, by himself or his wife, owns forty acres of land or pays taxes on $300 worth of property."

The "grandfather" clause calls out a good deal of discussion. In Louisiana only a few hundred voters have ever availed themselves of this method of getting the ballot, and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) thinks that this has "made it very clear that it was unwise for their benefit to experiment with a suffrage the constitutionality of which was so gravely doubted by leading Democratic Senators." The Afro-American League have begun a suit in New Orleans which they intend to carry to the United States Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the "grandfather" clause, but *The Times-Democrat* remarks that, even if they succeed, the decision "will not extend the ballot to a single negro, and will strike from the rolls only a few hundred ignorant and propertyless whites." The same paper also notes that the whites now outnumber the blacks in Louisiana, something that has occurred but once before in a hundred years. The white majority is about 80,000. The New York *Journal* (Dem.) notes that in Alabama the white literates outnumber the black literates almost three to one, so that "a straight educational qualification would insure white supremacy in Alabama," and it argues that "if Alabama wants her 31,614 ignorant white men to vote she will do better to educate them than to sneak them into the franchise by way of a furtive 'grandfather clause.'" Senator Morgan of Alabama, too, objects to this plan because it makes the ballot a hereditary privilege, and he considers hereditary privileges inimical to the spirit of our free institutions.



DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
—*From The World's Work.*

But the "grandfather" idea is not without defenders. The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) believes that an illiterate white man is better than a learned negro, and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) argues that the long exercise of political rights enjoyed by the illiterate whites of the South has made them as discerning in political matters as the educated whites; while in the case of the negroes of the black belt, "their dense ignorance of all political questions is relieved by no gleam of tradition." The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) says similarly:

"We have said, many times, that, in our opinion, it would not at all relieve the peculiar political conditions in the South, those outside the South remaining as they have been for thirty-five years, if every black and colored man of voting age were a graduate of Yale or Harvard, or any other college. It is not a question of differences in 'education,' or of ability to read and write, but of such differences as have led the white people of the Pacific States to exclude yellow men from their territory, and have led the white people of the Eastern and Northern States to exclude black and colored men from their homes, factories, and churches, and from their mines and mills—at the muzzle of the rifle on occasion, as on a very recent occasion. It is not a matter of 'fear.' It is not a question of the negro's 'failure' or 'success' in citizenship. It is not a question of his 'brute ignorance' or of his 'human intelligence' or superhuman intelligence. It is a matter simply of the recognition of general and specific natural differences between the two races, which history shows has never been ignored. And our belief is that they will never be ignored in this country."

The comment of the Afro-American papers is of considerable interest. The Washington *Colored American* says:

"Let suffrage laws apply to all alike—and the whole controversy is at an end. The educated white people of a State should object as strenuously to being governed by a white illiterate as to being outvoted by a black one. If one is 'cut out,' cut them both out, and thus place an honest premium on the suffrage."

Says the Washington *Bee*, similarly:

"Ignorant whites are no more fit to rule than ignorant blacks. The more intelligent white man, South, is inclined to deal more fairly toward the negro than the ignorant whites. Intelligence soon becomes tired of ignorance, be it in the white or the black man. So that the time will come, South, when the ignorant white man will be dethroned, intelligence will rule, and then the black man will demonstrate his superior intellect in the great American body politic. Let us hope for better days, because they will surely come, and come sooner than we may expect."

The New York *Age* (Afro-American) makes this comment:

"If the white men of the South were not blind to the facts of history and of philosophy, they would readily understand that they can not safely deal with free Afro-Americans as they did with Afro-American slaves. Repressive and oppressive legislation has always nurtured discontent and resistance of one sort and another. Mob law, which is no law at all, disfranchisements, separate car laws, peonage laws, separate school laws, separate marriage laws,—one for the white man and another for the black man—these can not but breed a sullen discontent and provoke reprisals of one sort and another in the long or short run. This is the invariable history of mankind in all ages, and it will not be reversed in the case of the Afro-American people. Already sullen discontent has taken possession of the leaders and the mass of the people; already the cordial relations which subsisted between the races at the close of the war are being replaced by distrust and hatred. 'Pity, 'tis true; but true, 'tis pity.' The policy of patience and toleration and justice, in accordance with the teachings of the Bible and mandatory provisions of the federal Constitution, would have borne results which have never yet grown on the tree of repression and oppression."

The Age also publishes statistics from the United States census reports on the subject, just issued, which show that the percentage of illiteracy among the colored voters of Alabama has fallen in the last decade from 69.1 per cent. to 59.5; of Arkansas, from 53.6 to 44.8; of Florida, from 50.6 to 39.4; of Georgia from 67.6 to 56.3. *The Age* remarks: "Possibly the greatest surprises will be found among the statistics of Delaware and Georgia, when the percentage of illiteracy is placed at 42.7 and 56.3, respectively. It is also a notorious fact that in these States educa-

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tional qualifications are unnecessary for voting privileges. Does this contribute toward the seeming lethargy of the colored voters in those States? In order to vote in Alabama one must be literate, but the above figures show only 40.5 per cent. of negro voters there able to read or write. It is plain that Booker T. Washington, W. H. Council, and other eminent instructors there have a great work before them."

SCHLEY, SAMPSON, MACLAY, AND "MR. DOOLEY."

"MR DOOLEY" has arrived at the conclusion that his chief claim to renown is the fact that he "niver took a hand in th' war in Cubia." Those who did take part in the war, whether in Cuba or the Philippines, he finds, have missed fame by a wide margin.

"First they was Hobson. He kissed a girl an' ivrybody says: 'Hang him. Kill th' coal-scuttler.'

"Thin they was Dewey. He got marrid an' th' people was f'r makin' mathrimony a penal offinse.

"Ye raymimber Gomez. Ye recall, Hinnissy, how th' corryspondints used to poke their way to th' jungle where he set makin' his simple meal iv th' leg iv a scorpyon an' a piece iv sugar-cane, an' offer him th' freedom iv th' city of Noo York whin th' war was over. Well, he wint to Noo York las' week, this George Wash'nton iv th' Ant Hills. He was met at th' ferryboat be a rayporther that twishted his head around to take a phottygraft iv him an' called him 'Manny,' an' said he looked like Mike Feely, th' aldherman iv th' third ward, only darker. A comity iv seegar makers waited on him an' ast him to jine their union, an' that was all th' honors he had.

"Freedom iv th' city, says ye? Oh, he got that, an' all iv that. He was free to go an'come without annybody payin'anny attintion to him. He was as free as th' air, because th' polis didn't know him. If they'd known, he might've been locked up.

"An' now it's Schley's turn. I knew it was comin'to Schley an' heer it comes. Ye used to think he was a gran' man that

FIRST EX-SPANIARD: "Say, that Yankee who did these things to us is being called caitiff and coward!"

SECOND DITTO: "Gee! If that's the way their caitiffs and cowards act what would one of their real heroes have done to us!"

—*The Chicago Daily News.*

whin ol' Cerveera come out iv th' harbor at Santiago called out 'Come on, boys,' an' plunged into th' Spanish fleet an' rayjooced it to scrap iron.

"That's what ye thought an' that's what I thought, an' we were wrong. We were wrong, Hinnissy. I've been r-readin' a thrue histhry iv th' campaign be wan iv th'gr-reatest historyians now employed as a clerk in th' supply stores iv th' Brooklyn navy yard. Like mesilf, he's a fireside vethran iv th' war. He's a mimber iv th' Martin Dooley Post No. 1, Definders iv th' Hearth. He's th' boy f'r ye. If iver he beats his sugar scoop into a soord, ye'll think ol' Farragut was a lady cook on a lumber barge.

"Says th' historyian: 'Th' conduck iv Schley durin' th' campaign was such as to bring th' bright blush iv shame to ivry man

WHERE THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN GETS THE WORST OF IT.

—*The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.*

on th' pay roll iv our beloved counthry. 'Tis well known that whin ordered be th' gallant Jawn D. Long to lave Hampton Roads, he thried to jump overboord an' swim ashore. He was chloryformed an' kep' undher hatches till th' ship was off th' coast iv Floridy.

"'Whin he come to, he fainted at th'sight iv a Spanish ditchnry, an' whin a midshipman wint by with a box iv Castile soap, he fell on the deck writhin' in fear an' exclaimed: "Th' war is over. I'm shot."

"'Off Cyenfoogoose he see a starvin' reconcenthrado on th' shore an' cried out: "There's Cerveera. Tell him to come on boord an' accept me soord."

"'He was knocked down be a belayin' pin in th' hands iv th' gunner's mate an' carried to Sandago. Whin th' catiff wretch an' cow'rd see brave Cerveera comin' out iv th' harbor he r-run up th' signal: "Cease firin'. I'm a prisoner."

"'Owin' to th' profanity iv dauntless Bob Ivins, which was arisin' in a dark purple column at th' time, Cerveera cud not see this recreent message an' attimpted to r-run away. Th' American admiral followed him like th' cow'rd that he was, describin' a loop that I'd dhraw f'r ye if th' head bookkeeper'd lind me a pincil, an' rammin' the Ioway, th' Massachoosetts an' th' Oregon.

"'His face was r-red with fear an' he cried in a voice that cud be heard th' length iv th' ship: "He don't see th' signal. I've surrindered, Cerveera. I'm done. I quit. I'm all in. Come an' take me soord an' cut off me buttons. Boys, fire a few iv thim eight-inch shells an' atthract his attintion. That was a good wan. Give him some more. R-run alongside an' ram him if nicisary. Rake him fore an' aft. There goes his biler. Now, perhaps he'll take notice. Great hivins, we're lost! He's sinkin' befure we can surrinder. Get out me' divin' shoot, boys, an' I'll go afther him an' capitulate. Oh, war is a turrible thing!

"'I have attimpted to be fair with Admiral Schley. If I'm not, it's his own fault an' mine. I can on'y add that 'tis th' opinyion iv all th' boys in th' store that he ought to be hanged, drawn, quarthered, burnt at th' stake an' biled in oil as a catiff, cow'rd an' thraitor.

"'''Tis a good thing f'r th' United States that me frind Sampson come back at th' r-right moment an' with a few well-directed wurruds to a tillygraft operator, secured th' victhry. Ol' Loop-in-loops was found lyin' head first in a coal bunker an' whin pulled out be th' legs, exclaimed: "Emanuel, don't shoot me.

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I'm a Spanish spy in disgeese."' So they've arristed Schley. As soon as th' book come out th' sicrety iv th' navy issued a warrant again him, chargin' him with victhry, an' he's goin' to have to stand thrile f'r it. I don't know what th' punishment is, but 'tis somethin' hard, f'r th' offinse is onusu'l. They're sure to bounce him an' maybe they'll give his job to Cerveera.

"As far as I can see, Hinnissy, an' I cud see as far as me fellow vithran Maclay an' some nine hundred miles farther, Emanuel is th' on'y wan that come out iv that battle with honor. Whin Schley was thryin' to give up th' ship, he was alongside it on a stagin' makin' dents in th' armor plate with a pick axe. Sampson was off writin' letters to himsilf, an' Bob Ivins was locked in a connin' tower with a life-preserver buckled around his waist.

"Noble ol' Cerveera done nowthin' to disgrace his flag. He los' his ships an' his men an' his biler an' ivrything except his ripytation. He saved that be bein' a good swimmer an' not bein' an officer iv th' United States navy.

"I shud think Schley'd thry an' prove an allybi," Mr. Hennessy suggested pleasantly.

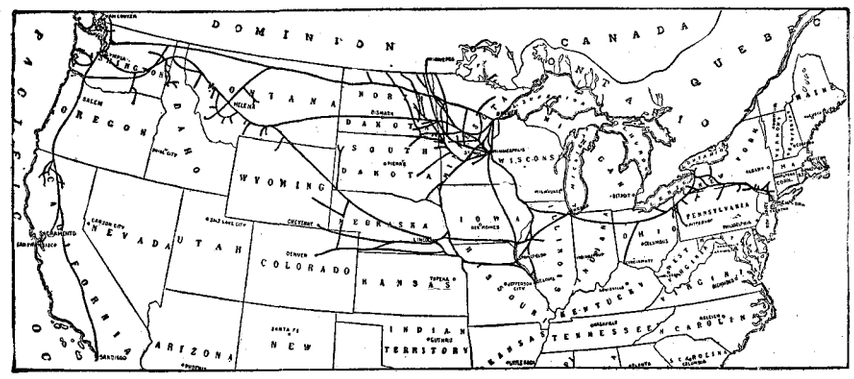
"He can't," said Dooley. "His frind Sampson's got that."

"The absent victor," says the Boston *Pilot*, commenting on the above conclusion, "will hereafter be known not as Admiral, but as Alibi Sampson."

PROSPECTS OF RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

MR. H. T. NEWCOMB, editor of *The Railway World*, presents in the August *Review of Reviews* a comprehensive study of the recent railroad consolidations that have excited so much comment. In all this comment, the formation of a great "trust," to control all the railroad transportation in the country, has seemed to be feared more than any other result; but Mr. Newcomb thinks that such a "trust" is not likely to be formed until the railroads in certain more limited regions of the country have been consolidated. He says:

"How far is the concentration of the control of American railways to go? If the question does not contain any limit of time, it may be answered that the economic advantages of absolute unification of the control are so great that it may be expected that the movement will not cease until unification has been completely accomplished. Such unification is, however, very far in the future. At present, what is clearly indicated is the ultimate grouping of the lines which serve certain regions. Not many decades can probably elapse before the lines south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, with the possible exception of those mainly engaged in carrying grain from the Northwestern States to the Gulf of Mexico, are combined. Later a combination of the East and West lines, from the Atlantic to the grain-producing regions and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, may be expected. Another probable line of concentration will affect the lines connecting the Mississippi River with the Pacific coast, and this may at first take the form of two separate systems, one north and the other south of the Missouri-Iowa state line. The most spectacular of all propositions, and that most frequently announced in the daily press, is the least likely. There will be no line under one management from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Such a combination would introduce the very competition that it is the purpose of the leaders of the railway world to prevent. Railway corporations and banking syndicates may seek extra-territorial influence, or may feel the necessity of gaining strategic footholds; but there will be no combinations of railways situated, respectively, east and west of the line formed by the Mississippi River from its mouth to St. Louis, and running from that point to Chicago, until the territorial combinations suggested have been effected. Even these may be long deferred by the difficulty of adjusting conflicting interests and the fact that the conditions, which at the present time are so extremely favorable to railway combinations, are not, in the nature of things, likely long to continue or soon to recur."



TERRITORY OF THE MORGAN-HILL SYSTEM.

Altho Mr. Newcomb says that "there will be no line under one

UNCLE SAM: "Somebody's pressed the button again."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

MOTHER BEAR: "Don't be afraid, children; he's not after you this time."
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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management from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast," he gives in connection with his article the accompanying diagram showing the extent of the Morgan-Hill group of roads. Mr. Hill, it will be remembered, is also building a line of steamers to cross the Pacific, and Mr. Morgan has recently purchased the Leyland line of steamers, whose routes reach the rest of the way around the world. Mr. Newcomb gives the total mileage of the main American railroad systems as follows: Vanderbilt, 19,455; Pennsylvania, 13,772; Morgan, 11,735; Morgan-Hill, 20,458; Harriman, 18,800; Gould, 13,795; controlled jointly by Pennsylvania and New York Central, 3,008; Belmont, 4,347; mileage of eleven important separate lines, 35,461. In our issue for June 8 a table was given showing the roads that make up these great systems.

THE NEW YORK POLICE REVELATION.

NONE of the newspapers seems surprised at the discovery that the New York City police officials protect gambling. What does surprise them is the completeness of the system by which all the resources of the police department were placed at the gamblers' disposal, and the completeness of the detective work that laid it all bare. According to the report of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, commonly called the "Parkhurst Society," of which Mr. Frank Moss is the counsel and leading spirit, Mr. Edgar A. Whitney, an agent of the gamblers, formerly a Parkhurst Society agent, approached Agent Dillon of the society and offered him $250 a month to keep the gamblers informed of intended raids by the society's agents. This bribe was soon raised to $500 a month, with extra sums for each raid foiled; and it is due to Mr. Dillon's shrewdness and incorruptibility that the whole system of police protection was exposed. Dillon, pretending to agree to this arrangement, was given a list of pool-rooms under police protection, and was told that he could warn them of intended raids by telephoning to the gambling-places direct, or to Whitney, or to the police station-houses in whose precincts they were located. It is directly contrary to police regulations to give an outsider the use of the police department telephone system, but Whitney assured Dillon that it could be used for this purpose, and that if any objection was made at the police headquarters "central," he should call for Deputy Commissioner Devery, who would see that connection was made with the station-house requested. Dillon and Mr. Moss tested all these police routes to the pool-rooms except the Devery route, which was not found necessary, and found them all working perfectly. Within five minutes after a police captain was notified of an intended raid on a pool-room, the pool-room would be emptied as if the house was on fire. On one occasion when they sent out a long list of these trial "tips," the operator at police headquarters invited them to "come down here to headquarters with your list and we can fix it up quicker."

The New York *Journal* (Dem.) says: "We no longer have a police force. The machine for which honest men pay $10,000,000 a year is in the hands of the criminal classes, who use it to defeat the ends of its existence." The New York *Press* (Rep.) says:

"We pay a sum approaching ten millions a year for its [the police force's] maintenance. We devote a large part of that sum to an elaborate signal system of telegraphs and telephones. Its primal purpose nominally is to facilitate the capture of the violators of the law. Its primal purpose actually is to facilitate the escape of the violators of the law. Its sergeants and telegraph-operators are the 'lookout men' for pool-rooms, we know from this evidence: Gambling-houses and brothels, we may fairly infer from this evidence; counterfeiters', bank robbers', burglars', forgers', swindlers' resorts, we may, and not rashly, imagine from this evidence. Formerly the use of 'a message to headquarters' was, in theory at least, to set the machinery of the law in motion for the detection of crime. Now, in practise, it is to set the machinery of the law in motion for the protection of crime. Those wires for which we are taxed 2.31 on the hundred were supposed to be burdened with warnings, flashing from post to post, of the sentinel guardians of society, against the machinations of the enemies of society. And lo and behold! they are loaded with priceless counsel, bought by the betrayal of society's trust, for the safe continuance of those very machinations. If we are fleeced in a gaming-house and complain to the police we hear an operator tick off what we fancy is an order to apprehend the keeper of the den. But if we can read the Morse alphabet we learn that it is a notice to the swindlers that their victim has 'squealed' and to be on the lookout for Parkhurst agents. If there are a number of such complaints, why, the operator at headquarters has fifteen dens on one 'loop.' With the click of the key or the taking up of a transmitter he can warn every considerable pool-room or faro bank in Manhattan, so perfect is the system for betraying and defeating the ends of society for which society pays. . . . . .

"We have never before had evidence, which now we have, that the official machinery of the department was actually run in the interest and at the service of the classes whom the department is organized to suppress. We knew of purchased failure to prosecute, of cases made up to fail in court, of comradeship and sympathy between the givers and takers of protection bribes. But that the department was the intelligence bureau of the armies of vice and crime; that information of punishment impending was actually transferred to their commanders through official police channels, we did not know. . . . . .

"If the city's criminal and vicious classes are really to control the police, let them be politically and financially responsible for it. Let 'Dick' Canfield, king of the gamblers, be commissioner; let 'Frank' Farrell, king of the pool-room keepers, and 'Al' Adams, king of the policy backers, be his deputies. And let their resorts pay the taxes which support the force instead of the bribes which enrich its chief. If New York is to be in fact a Cour des Miracles, a community in which the thief and outcast class is the ruling class, let it be so in fame!"

The New York *Times* (Ind.) says:

"But the chief public benefit derivable from this admirably planned and successful exposure will not come of the conviction of this or that police captain, but from the tremendous impulse given to the movement to turn the rascals out this fall. Every newspaper reader in the city now knows that the police department is corrupt and in collusion with the gamblers and other lawbreakers. Suspicion, allegations, and half proofs create nothing like the shock and awakening produced by this conclusive demonstration. It is a terrible blow to Tammany, a fortifying help to the canvass to be made against Tammany. Moreover, it may prove that this is only the beginning of the triumphs of righteousness. The guilty secrets of this vile and corrupt organization are in the possession of many persons. From some of them highly valuable state's evidence may reasonably be expected. As soon as Tweed's crimes were fairly brought home to him proofs poured in from all sides"

WILL CHINA PRESERVE ITS ECONOMIC ISOLATION?

IN forecasting the industrial possibilities of China, it has generally been assumed that great profits will be reaped by European and American capital in the development of the country and the satisfaction of the newly awakened needs of its people. Quite a different view, however, is voiced by Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, whose important commercial transactions with China in the past and personal acquaintance with many of the leading Chinese statesmen give his opinions on this subject special weight. Mr. Barker, who was the Populist candidate for President at the last election, says (writing in the Philadelphia *North American*):

"Those who want the breaking-up of China to exploit her will, I believe, be much disappointed. I do not believe that the disruption of China is impending. I think the mutual jealousies of the European powers will prevent that. Being unable to agree upon a division of the spoils, no division can take place.

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"In a few years the disruption of China will be impossible at the hands of foreign nations. Having studied China, her people, and their habits, I know something of the natural resources of the country. I believe there will be no great expansion of the Chinese markets for foreign goods. I am sure the display of militant force against China will narrow, not broaden, the markets there. The foreign trade of China will, of course, increase, but the increase will be largely in exports.

"I say the foreign trade of China will increase, and I say so because China is beyond doubt a country of unsurpassed natural resources. These resources remain as yet undeveloped. There are anthracite coal-fields more extensive and richer than those in Pennsylvania; there are bituminous coal-fields that can be paralleled, if at all, only by our own; there are rich iron deposits in proximity to the coal, such as promise the production or iron and steel, first, for Chinese development, and then for export to foreign countries, at prices American, British, and German iron makers will find it difficult and, perhaps, impossible to meet."

COUNTRY BANK BURGLARIES.

BANK burglaries, it is said, have never been so frequent in the United States as during the past few years, and the country banks have suffered most from these growing depredations. The burglaries have been committed, as a rule, not by professional cracksmen, but by roving bands of men of the rural loafer class. They are known as "yeggmen," a term derived from one John Yegg, a California tramp turned burglar. Writing of this class of men, Robert Pinkerton, of the detective agency, says:

"They have learned and taught each other how to use, in safe-breaking, explosives—nitroglycerin and dynamite, nitroglycerin being more commonly used by them. It is carried about from place to place in rubber bottles, and which, if discovered by the police, they claim are lung protectors! Many of the banks robbed are located in small-sized towns where there is no police protection or a night watchman maintained, and mostly in towns where the lights are turned out at midnight or before. Where there are a night watchman or a policeman or two, a band of these burglars will often surprise such officials, tie up and carry them to the bank, and compel them to stay and watch them blow the safe. In one instance a band of these 'yeggmen' went to a New Jersey town bent on a safe burglary, looked up the town marshal, and pretended that they were wayfarers in search of a place to sleep over-night. On his taking them to the town lockup the leader knocked the marshal down, tied him hand and foot, and gagged him, then stole the keys of the post-office building from his person, blew the safe, and escaped."

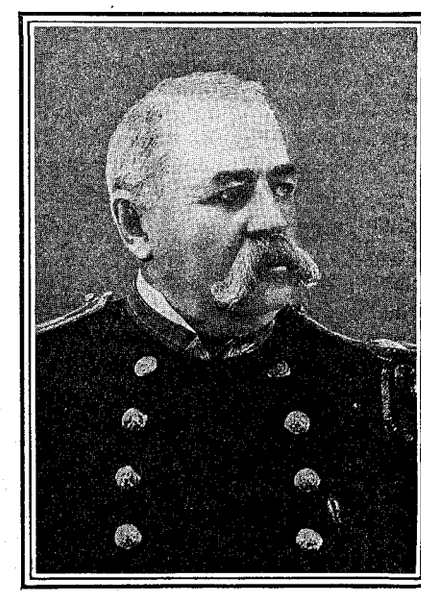
An article on this subject in *The American Banker* (New York), by John Lincoln Blauss, shows that the States chiefly afflicted are in the Middle West, and include Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Ohio. The towns in which the crimes were committed are almost all of the small country type; hardly a single large city figures in the list. Two hundred and ten robberies are recorded since 1895, and the losses range all the way from $2 to $18,000.

Commenting on the locality in which the burglaries have occurred Mr. Blauss gives it as his opinion that the Populistic agitation in the last Presidential campaign is in part responsible, having developed in the West popular hostility to banks. He says:

"In every hamlet of the land the disinherited, the unfortunate, the poor, saw a day of salvation and felt that their wrongs and deprivations justified reprisals against the rich. In how many towns, especially of the West, is there a psychological morass in which the distinction between right and wrong when it concerns the local bank or the wealthy land-owner is swallowed up and crimes against these sneakingly condoned? The tramp or village loafer turned bank burglar gets his moral nourishment in such surroundings. Having once entered on his career, he equals in desperation and daring the most hardened bandit."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, finds what it deems a more rational explanation in the fact that bank burglaries and kindred crimes are much more easily committed in the villages of the West than in Eastern States. "In the East," it says, "the centers of population are much closer to each other, and, owing to the far greater density of the population and the quicker communications thereby available, the general defensive power of the community as a whole is much higher than it is in the Middle West. The phenomenon, after all, seems to be merely another case of crime following the line of least resistance."

Court of Inquiry Completed.—The appointment of Rear-Admiral Howison in place of Rear-Admiral Kimberley, who asked to be excused because of ill-health, completes the court of inquiry that will pass upon the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley during the war with Spain. The other members of the court are Admiral Dewey, president of the court, Rear-Admiral Benham, and Captain Lemly, who will act as judge advocate. Some objection is heard to the appointment of Rear-Admiral Howison on account of an interview published in the Boston *Record* after the battle of Santiago, in which the admiral expressed sympathy with the Sampson side of the controversy, but he is now reported as saying that he is perfectly impartial in the matter, and Admiral Schley's counsel declares that he is satisfied with the appointment. Some of Admiral Schley's friends are prophesying that damaging facts in regard to Admiral Sampson's conduct during the war may be brought out in the course of the inquiry, but it is remarked in reply to this that the court is appointed to inquire into Admiral Schley's conduct, not Admiral Sampson's, and that if the judge advocate objects, the court must rule that testimony in regard to Admiral Sampson's conduct is not pertinent and not admissible. The controversy over Admiral Sampson's conduct, therefore, it is further remarked, will not be passed upon by the court, and will still remain a matter of discussion.



REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY L. HOWISON.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. BRYAN knows now what the work "repudiation" means.—*The Washington Star.*

ADMIRAL SAMPSON has at last succeeded in getting into a real fight.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WHAT Mr. Bryan is trying to evolve now is a dirigible Democratic Party.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S voice is still for war. It isn't hurting him any.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MR. GEORGE KENNAN, the lecturer, begs to announce a fresh expulsion from Russia.—*The Washington Post.*

THERE seems to be a revival of grandfather worship in several Southern States.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

WITH this year's crop there will be 75,000,000 bushels of peaches in the country, besides Senator Depew.—*The New York World.*

EVERY one now expresses himself pleased with the personnel of the board which is to inquire into the charges made against Admiral Schley. There will be no such unanimity after the verdict is rendered.—*The Galveston News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

DO WE NEED GREAT WAR NOVELS?

IN face of the great number of historical and military romances turned out during recent years by the publishing houses on both sides of the Atlantic, the statement that "war, of all the primal topics of human life, has been the least written about by the novelists," seems a strange one. Jane H. Findlater, who makes this assertion (in the current issue of *The National Review*), admits at the same time that "half the heroes of fiction are warriors," but makes a distinction by adding that "the warrior and not the war is the subject of these books, and instead of being the record of some great international struggle, where thousands of men played their insignificant parts, they are merely the stories of individuals in whose lives war was an episode or a background." She continues:

"Books which attain to the rank of classic war novels, however, always treat of the war as greater than the man, instead of the man as being greater than the war; and in them the romantic is never allowed to overweight the historical interest. The true war novel is the modern epic; hence its scarcity—epics not being written every day. The whole trend of recent fiction is against the epic style of narration. The present craze for quickly developed plots, where the interest is kept at boiling-point from the first page, forbids the stately development of subject which marks the great war novel, and makes its repetitions, marchings, and countermarchings only a weariness to the majority of readers. They will not see that panoramic effects can only be got by painting on a large canvas, and would like to have the events of the Thirty Years' War compressed for them within the trivial limits of that outcome of modernity—'the 6*s*. novel.' Until this taste for essence of events is conquered, we can not look for anything like a great new war novel. When a historical subject is fairly grappled, there is too much to say about it for it to be said in few words; to give any idea of the confusions and distractions of any great national crisis, the ordinary novel limit simply does not suffice, and the effort at undue condensation results in thousands of semi-historical books, where war is only employed as an effective background to throw the foreground figures into relief.

"Such books, however effective, however stirring, can not properly be termed war novels, and any one who compares them with the great models will quickly see where the difference lies.

"The genuine war novel is not really about men and women: these play a subordinate part in it; a nation is the hero we follow, a mourning, wasted land is the heroine we grieve over; the impersonal assumes personality for us—we hold our breath over the fate of armies, not of individuals.

"It may be objected that a clever historian can do this for us, and that history is not the novelist's province. But just as the painter is to the photographer, so is the novelist to the historian. His province is not to detail the facts of scenes and events but to give an *impression* of these as seen through the medium of his imagination. If this is powerful enough, he will be able to have a dozen different lights upon the war he describes; for he will see it through the eyes of a dozen different imaginary characters; what we want in a war novel is not every detail of each campaign, but the idea of war, and this only an imaginative writer can give us."

Poland, Russia, and France have each produced a truly great war novel, says the writer. They are Sienkiewicz's "With Fire and Sword," Tolstoy's "War and Peace," and Zola's "Le Débâcle," and these three books stand supreme. Each of the writers mentioned approaches his subject from a different angle, Sienkiewicz representing the Epic, Tolstoy the Emotional, and Zola the Realistic school. Sienkiewicz is regarded as the greatest of the three. "There is an all-round sanity in his novels," declares the writer, "which is wholly wanting in Zola's terrible depictions of war; and a virility which is missing in Tolstoy's beautiful, mystical presentations." But Sienkiewicz, who "writes with the spirit of the ancients," will never be as popular as Tolstoy and Zola, for the epic note that he sounds is "preeminently impersonal, and, therefore, unpopular." The writer continues:

"The epic writer is a mere narrator, whose personality never obtrudes itself upon the reader; he has no desire whatever to air his own griefs or write of his experiences, for what he has to write of are the experiences of the whole world of men, not merely of himself. He must indeed lose sight of himself to attain this epic rank, and look with such an impartial eye beyond his own circle that his range of vision becomes practically illimitable. What he must be able to describe is, not the world as it appears to him, *but as he can imagine it* into the unknown of other men's experiences. The presence or absence of the autobiographical element in a book may, indeed, be taken as a pretty fair test of its literary rank.

"Now one might quite as well search for the personality of Homer in the 'Iliad,' as for the personality of Sienkiewicz in 'The Deluge' and 'With Fire and Sword.' This lack of the personal element will always be resented by the modern reader; but there is another and more powerful reason for the unpopularity of Sienkiewicz when compared with Tolstoy and Zola—he has not the emotion of the one nor the realism of the other."

In strong contradistinction stands out Tolstoy, whose tendency is just the opposite. Tolstoy's heroes are introspective men, and in describing them he describes the sensations of his own mind. In the words of the writer, "every man in the book ('War and Peace') is speculating, questioning, drifting to and fro on a sea of doubts, and never coming to anchorage; the analysis is really of one mind, not of many, as it professes to be." Finally, Zola, the great Realist, writes of war in the spirit of grim tragedy, describing its pitiful details, its sorrow, and suffering.

"The epic of English war has yet to be written," concludes the writer. "England surely has had wars enough, and writers enough—but the two have not joined, as it were. If Shakespeare had lived nowadays Henry the Fifth would have been a novel, no doubt—but then Shakespeare does not live nowadays. What can we say, then, but 'Come, O Breath, and breathe on us' that the great war novelist may arise!"

BERLIN AS THE DRAMATIC CENTER OF THE WORLD.

BERLIN is undoubtedly at the present moment the most representative dramatic city of the world, says Prof. John Scholte Nollen, of Iowa College, who has spent the past season in the German capital. Paris or Vienna might dispute the title, he remarks, but neither approaches Berlin in the breadth of its dramatic interests. Writing from Berlin he continues (in the Boston *Transcript*, July 7):

"It may be conceded that the Théâtre Français has perhaps the strongest single company of actors in the world, and that there is something uniquely impressive in the dignity of its artistic traditions; but, aside from the narrower domain of the national drama, Paris as a whole offers hardly a tithe of the world's greatest dramatic productions that one may see at Berlin. The persistent insularity and exclusiveness of the French taste in matters artistic was illumined anew in a recent controversy between Björnsterne Björnson and a legion of Parisian critics. It is all very well for the latter to insist that their taste is the only good taste, that it admits infallibly only what is of the highest excellence; the disinterested observer will feel that a critical attitude incapable of doing justice to Böcklin's paintings or Ibsen and Hauptmann's dramas is, to say the least, not cosmopolitan. Even Shakespeare remains caviare to Paris, in spite of Mme. Bernhardt's spectacular attempt at 'Hamlet.'

"The only other European city that might dispute the supremacy of Berlin is Vienna, on the strength of its 'Burgtheater.' But this famous institution, once easily first among the theaters of the German-speaking world, was allowed by careless management to go to seed, until Dr. Schlenther was called from Berlin to give it new life, and he is compelled to come to Berlin again and again for actors to help him in this work of rejuvenation.

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As for London, it can not compare with any of the continental capitals as a dramatic center. Of our own cities, the less said the better; it must have tasked even Mr. Howells's unconquerable optimism and unfailing suavity to discover something hopeful in the dramatic situation there. A French or German theater-goer would be astonished at the inanity of the plays on which the best English and American actors usually squander their talents, no less than at the apparent indifference of all Anglo-Saxondom to its own dramatic classics. It is notorious that Shakespeare 'as he is played'—and after all, Shakespeare did write his plays for the stage—is incomparably more familiar to the German than to the English public."

Dr. Nollen gives a surprising list of the plays brought out during the past year on the German stage, representing performances of the Greek drama, the French classic drama, most of Shakespeare, and the masterpieces of Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller, besides numerous more modern plays. Of German interest in Shakespeare he writes:

"It is hardly just to class Shakespeare among the foreign authors, for he has long been in effect the first classic German dramatist. Probably more of his plays were given in Berlin alone during the past season than in all the cities of Great Britain and the United States put together; for while the English-speaking world must be content with an occcasional 'revival' of some play or other by an ambitious 'star'—and Mr. Irving himself, I believe, is authority for the statement that Shakespeare 'does not pay'—his works here are the backbone of the solid repertoire. He is more largely represented in the program of the year than any two of the older German dramatists—for instance, Goethe and Schiller—together. . . . It is worthy of note that the performance of Shakespearian plays is not confined to the more expensive first-class theaters, but that several of them, including 'Hamlet,' have been given over and over again at the cheap popular theaters patronized by the humbler class."

Of the very important work done by the Schiller Theater, which offers the best drama, old and new, in really excellent form, at prices within the reach of the poorest, he writes:

"Full prices here range from forty cents for parquet to twelve cents for gallery seats; subscription reduces these rates one-third so that eight cents pays for a gallery seat for each play in a series, including cloakroom and program, for which all other theaters make extra charges. This institution thus does an inestimable service in the cause of popular culture to a class that would otherwise be largely excluded from the enjoyment of the better drama. The enterprise of the management, Dr. R. Löwenfeld, and the serious interest of the audience, appear in the success of an experiment no other theater ever ventured to make: the performance, on four successive evenings, of Goethe's 'Faust,' first and second parts, practically complete."

In general, he says, the German theater is so vastly above the infantile condition of our own commercialized stage as to render any comparison impossible:

"Of course such a thing as a 'theatrical trust' is an utter impossibility over here. Indeed, as has been indicated, the theater here is rather a public institution that serves the interests of culture, like the schools and art galleries, than a commercial venture. True enough, the interests of the box-office can not be ignored altogether, but even the theaters that are conducted as private enterprises and have no subsidies to help pay expenses recognize their serious responsibility as public temples of art and take pride in conserving their literary and histrionic traditions. The close contact that exists between literature and the stage appears, even more strikingly than in the repertoire of the best theaters, in the sort of men selected to be their managers."

The Buffalo Exposition and Social Art.—Many people think that the chief function of the modern exposition lies not so much in the opportunity it affords for commercial development as in the broadening and educative influence that it exerts upon the popular mind. The striking feature of the Pan-American Fair, remarks H. Gaylord Wilshire, the wealthy Los Angeles Socialist, is its esthetic value; it is an evidence of the awakening of the nation's artistic instinct. "Admittedly," he says (writing in his paper, *The Challenge*), "the great sight of interest to all is the view at night of the buildings outlined against the black sky line by myriads of incandescent lights." He continues:

"It is not so many years ago when such an expenditure of force and energy simply to accomplish an esthetic end would have been stigmatized as a wasteful and unpardonable extravagance. Who would have predicted that this nation of Gradgrinds would be spending its millions, not to demonstrate the usefulness of electricity, but simply its surpassing beauty?

"This Buffalo exposition is a small Socialistic oasis surrounded by the barren sands of the Desert of Competition. In this oasis there are no palaces in juxtaposition to dirty hovels. All the buildings were erected upon a well-ordered plan that did not subordinate the appearance of them all, taken as a whole, to the advantage of any particular building.

"There is no 25-story Park Row building next to an old-time 3-story. At night no one building is dark and the next lighted, but all are in a blaze of glory. It is the most complete demonstration of the enormous results from the esthetic and artistic standpoint that can be attained by combined human effort."

Having completed the machinery necessary to provide the comforts of life, it is but natural that we should now begin, as a nation, to instinctively strive for the beautiful, adds Mr. Wilshire. We have been, workers and capitalists alike, slaves to the Moloch of commercialism. We have thoughtlessly destroyed natural beauty, not so much because the artistic sense was dead, as because we followed the line of least resistance in making money. In the cooperative society of the future, thinks Mr. Wilshire, a true artistic atmosphere will be created, and, as in the days of ancient Greece and medieval Europe, art will be "produced collectively, but also for the collectivity."

SHOULD LOVE-LETTERS BE PUBLISHED?

THE publication of the love-letters of famous literary men within recent years has from time to time raised the question, Should love-letters be published at all? The latest announcement, following closely upon the appearance of Victor Hugo's love-letters, is that Dickens's love-letters are soon to be given to the public. The New York *Outlook*, deploring the promiscuous flooding of the literary market with such very personal matter, says:

"Think how the writers of these intimate and tender epistles would have shuddered had they known that some day their words would be perused, analyzed, and discussed by unknown thousands, and treated as valuable data in the disclosure of the personalities of their authors! Imagine a sensitive, refined man of letters pausing, while wrought up by the delicate, tender emotion of love, and thinking that the time would come when his letters, so sacred and hallowed, would be read by many other eyes than hers, that the sweetest and most tender of his sentiments, recorded on those pages, would some day lose their privacy and be considered 'literary side-lights'!"

A certain critic, the same paper continues, speaking of Victor Hugo's love-letters, said that, "from the literary point of view," the correspondence suffered from "the confident sententiousness of youth." Is it fair to treat from a "literary point of view" words written with no idea of being printed? They were simply outpourings of one person to another, and their purpose was not to satisfy the future critic. *The Outlook* adds:

"When those impassioned and beautiful letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett first appeared, there was some questioning as to the good taste of making them public. Those who admired the two writers and reverenced their love for each other hesitated to pry into their inner life. Yet the fascination of the letters was great and the temptation to read almost irresistible. Since then so many other series have been made common property that whatever scruples there were

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among book-buyers seem to have disappeared, and each new collection is read with avidity. . . . . .

"The fault is not wholly with the publishers, because these love-letters of well-known literary men are undoubtedly interesting and valuable, and—business is business. Nor is it wholly a question of unscrupulous and too thrifty heirs, for, after all, the demand causes the supply, and the general reading public seems eager thus to pry into the heart-privacies of people who interest it. One can not place the responsibility in any particular place, and all that can be said about the subject is that this taste, so recently formed, is regrettable, and that it is not quite fair or loyal to the writers whose works have brought us benefit and pleasure, and who have given us as much of themselves as they felt willing we should have. If we knew that they wished us to read their love-letters, would we respect them as much? And if we know that these men would never for a moment have thought of allowing their letters to be made public, how can we bring ourselves thus to trespass?"

DESIRABILITY OF CHEAPENING USEFUL BOOKS.

WITH the exception of novels, the English-speaking race is for the most part without cheap books, a recent British writer, Mr. William Laird Clowes, points out. We have a few cheap reprints of classics, such as Cassell's Library edited by Prof. Henry Morley; but all or nearly all of these, if not Bowdlerized, are at least "Cassellized" or abbreviated to meet special exigencies of size and paging; and, moreover, in the case at least of the British editions, they are without index and notes. Still more do we lack cheap editions of useful books—books of reference such as encyclopedias and dictionaries. Why is this? asks Mr. Clowes (in *The Fortnightly Review*, July), and he answers:

"It is, I think, because we are not yet a great reading nation, except of novels. We produce and consume more novels than any other people has an appetite for. There are certainly three times as many English-reading people as there are German-reading people in the world; yet Germany publishes annually many more books on education, art and science, law, theology, medicine, and travel than Great Britain produces; and France is a long way ahead of England in the number of her new books on historical subjects. On the other hand, England is a long way ahead of any other country in her annual production of new novels; altho, as regards the total annual production of books of all kinds, Great Britain ranks only third among the nations, being exceeded by Italy, as well as by France and Germany; nor, indeed, does the entire book production of the whole English-speaking world, including the United States and the British dependencies, equal more than about two-thirds that of Germany.

"We are not yet a great reading nation, but we are on the point of becoming one. The Elementary Education Act dates from 1870. The effect of that measure was to call into being, after the lapse of about fifteen years, the large class of periodical literature of which *Tit-Bits* and *Answers* are the best-known examples; and, after a further interval of about ten years, to create the halfpenny morning newspaper. *Tit-Bits* and *The Daily Mail* are signs of the times which can not be misinterpreted. The people who, fifteen years ago, wanted *Tit-Bits*, and who, five years ago, demanded *The Daily Mail*, are now upon the point of clamoring for cheap good books; not merely the cheap books of Mr. Dicks and Messrs. Cassell, but cheap books of the best and most useful classes in every branch of literature, using that word in its very widest sense. They will no longer be satisfied with tit-bits and snippets, even tho the snippets be reprinted in transatlantic spelling, bound up into twenty volumes in full morocco at sixteen and a half guineas, and labeled 'The Library of Famous Literature.' Why, as I will demonstrate ere I have done, the people may have, if only they want them, not twenty volumes of snippets and clippings, but two hundred and fifty or more entire standard works, un-Cassellized, un-Bowdlerized, indexed, and serviceably bound, at a cost less than that asked for the much-advertised patchwork which has been dry-nursed in England by the excellent journal personified in some of Tenniel's earlier cartoons as Mrs. Gamp.

"The extraordinary success of the scheme whereby people were induced by tens of thousands to purchase a reprint of the last edition of 'The Encyclopedia Britannica,' which was offered to them on the instalment plan, is another portent. . . . I believe that, astonishing tho the sales have been, they convey no idea of the much more astonishing hordes of men and women who are waiting to respond to an offer of really good and really cheap books on all kinds of subjects which, at present, they can become acquainted with only at considerable cost. A few cheap books will not meet the new craving. There must be hundreds; and they must be on every variety of topic. What I desire to see in every book-shop in the English-speaking world is a series of shelves from which, no matter what his tastes may be, the prowling reader or student may carry away the best books of the universe—not 'the hundred best books,' but all the best books save a few of the most recent—at a cost per volume not much more than is ordinarily paid for a cigar or a glass of sherry.

"Let no one call this a Utopian idea; for the idea has been realized already in Germany, where the cheapening of books has had more influence than is generally imagined in making the country what it now is. Thirty-four years ago, Herr Philipp Reclam, of Leipsic, founded his 'Universal Bibliothek.' I do not hesitate to say that this library is to-day one of the wonders of the world."

Mr. Clowes adds that his plan includes "the bringing up to date of various excellent works of reference and standard books that have ceased to be copyrighted, and the making of arrangements for the collection, editing, and reprinting of much useful matter which appears from time to time in periodical literature, general and scientific, and which, in the ordinary course of events, is never published in any other form." In addition, he says, he contemplates "the employment of a small staff of expert translators, and the offering to certain foreign writers of distinction a modest royalty on translations of their works."

Mr. Clowes's plan, to a limited extent as yet, has been followed by a Glasgow publishing house, Messrs. Gowan & Gray. The first five volumes of their "Complete Library," published this spring, comprised the most complete and useful edition thus far published of the writings of Keats in poetry and prose, with introductions, notes, and indexes that in their completeness and accuracy are invaluable to students of this great poet. The editor is the leading living Keats expert, Mr. Buxton Forman, who has devoted a lifetime to the loving investigation and exposition of the poet's life and writings. The binding and typography of these volumes are artistic and in every way excellent, involving the use in several instances of two colors. Yet the price in England is only a shilling per volume (twenty-five cents). The plan is to include all the chief poets and prose writers.

The Literature of Greenland.—Some interesting light is thrown on the hitherto almost unknown literature of Greenland by the researches of Sigue Rink, a Danish lady, who gathered her material largely from the lips of Greenland seal-hunters. A German translation of her book on this subject has been printed in Berlin, under the title "Kajakmänner," from which is taken the following account of the literature of this primitive folk:

The Greenlanders occupy the lowest stage of civilization among the inhabitants of the farthest north. They are still, pure and simple, the children of nature. Only in a modified sense can the claim be made that they possess a literature. Their myths and stories are transmitted only orally, and whatever material has been put into permanent written form has been the work of travelers. Down to the fifth decade of the nineteenth century the Greenlanders had no printed literature whatever except religious books, chiefly the Bible and hymn-books. Later, Danish school books were prepared by missionaries, and also some narratives, altho these were circulated only in manuscript and were not printed. These written copies were eagerly read and rapidly

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circulated from house to house and from colony to colony for many years, until they were practically worn to shreds. The interest in reading thus awakened resulted in an attempt being made to collect the sayings and stories of the natives.

In 1861 the first printing-press was brought to Greenland, on which was printed the *Atnagagdlintit*, a periodical in which native sayings and stories were chronicled. The editor was Dr. Rürk, who was aided financially by Danish friends. He spent much of his time in traveling and in hunting, and in this way secured the materials he needed. The project proved successful, and this journal is still being successfully published, being now in its fortieth year. It is now edited, illustrated, printed, bound, and sent out by one man, Lars Möller. Contributions are received from many sections of Greenland, and the paper itself is distributed gratis, the cost of publishing being paid by the government.

The narratives and stories here published are not in harmony with our tastes. They are too primitive, elementary, and full of minor details. And yet they give a clear idea of how the Greenlander thinks and speaks. They are characterized by a remarkable naïveté. Nearly every story shows the individuality of the narrator. He writes generally as would an overgrown child, displaying excess of feeling and, at times, much keenness of mind. The whole collection offers new facts to the student of world literature.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LITERARY SWEATSHOP AS SEEN BY ONE OF THE WORKERS.

A SOMEWHAT cynical and disgruntled "Brother of the Writing-Craft," who fears that the large prizes lately drawn in the literary lottery by some new hands will attract countless thousands of other novices to the field where he now browses, hastens in a recent article to assure all comers that the pasturage is very poor—in fact, scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together. He writes (in *The Independent*, July 18):

"Outside the pale which separates us professional writers from other folks there are all the countless thousands of the unemployed, and when our land is pictured as one flowing with milk and honey, where all the pebbles in the brooks are nuggets of gold, an immense number of these unsettled ones is persuaded to invade our territory and struggle with us for the sustenance we find there. The dwellers on the literary heights who work this mischief are not affected by it, as they are far above the reach of crowding; but we who live in the lowlands suffer, because the newcomers trample upon our toes and steal our loaves of bread."

The writer tells various tales of authors who have found literature but a poor stepmother. He says:

"About a year and a half ago when the excitement over 'The Man Who Labors' and 'The Man Who Doesn't Labor' was so widespread, a Connecticut lawyer (I am disguising the facts a little in order to save feelings), living in a small town, thought that it would be a fine thing to collect and publish in book form all the essays and poems then being written concerning the nobility of labor. I sent him something of my own on the subject, and he communicated his entire scheme to me. I did not like it but did not feel at liberty to say so, he being a stranger, a man of mature years, and one who was looked up to by his townsmen as a local literary light. He corresponded with me very freely, and I thought I could detect the gradual failure of hope as he encountered, one after another, difficulties that to him were quite unexpected. I knew that he had laid aside his business in order to follow this will-o'-the-wisp, and I was genuinely anxious for him.

"Finally he sent me all the manuscript—about 100,000 words in all—asking me for criticism and advice. I looked the matter over, and found it full of glaring defects. It contained only one idea, and this was dished up by scores of writers in different forms, with a result that seemed to me infinitely tedious. I thought plain speaking was the only friendly thing, so I pointed out the defects, advised great pruning and the elimination of a large number of the articles, also the cutting down of the introduction (which my correspondent himself had written—it was very long and heavy). I also advised him not to pay for publication, but to tell publishers what he had in hand and drop the matter if they would not assume the risk. He took my advice, and escaped with the loss of a few hundred dollars cash and some sacrifice of business; but he has never written a reply to my advice and criticism, and I am afraid he has not forgiven me for destroying the delusion that was ruining him—tho, I judge, from all his actions in the matter, that he is a noble and high-spirited gentleman. The surgeon's knife hurt.

"I tell these things to point the fact that many writers are actually losing money on their labored productions.

"Then there's another large class of workers in the literary sweatshop who, even when successful in disposing of their wares, make less than day-laborers. I met, not long ago, a Chicago man of one of the best Western publishing-houses. He told me that during the previous year his firm had received and examined 1,700 manuscripts of books, and had accepted only one.

"'What do you think we paid for that?' he asked, grinning triumphantly.

"'How many words?' I inquired.

"'About 80,000,' said he.

"'Did you buy outright?'

"'Yes.'

"'About $500?'

"'No, sir. We paid only $80.'

"And the Chicago publisher's reader grinned again when he thought of the vain hopes with which those 1,700 authors had been entertaining themselves.

"A fortnight ago I was in an editorial office whence much of the blood-and-thunder literature that small boys read issues, and where, also, the shop-girl books are published. I asked a casual question concerning rates, and said that I heard they paid $5 a thousand words.

"'Jumping Jupiter!' screeched the editor, clutching wildly at his hair. 'Don't say that again! Five dollars a thousand words! Why, no writer for any of our publications gets so much as that, except Lulu John Elizabeth, and she has an old contract. Why, we only pay $50 for the manuscript of a book when accepted.'

"'But the authors hold copyright, and collect a royalty?'

"'Indeed they do not. We buy outright.'

"'How many words in a book?'

"'Thirty-two chapters, of about 1,600 words each—over 50,000 words.'

"He then showed me some of the manuscripts.

"'Here,' he said, 'look at this story. It has a good title—very attractive to boys. The author knows how to handle his pen, and the typewriting alone is worth more than $30; yet here is his letter agreeing to wait till September for us to decide as to whether or not we want his book, and then to accept $50 if it is our good pleasure to give it to him.'

"And it was the 'successful' man that the editor was talking about, for one hundred manuscripts are rejected, even here, for every one accepted.

"O sweet girl graduate, go take in washing, and, O youth of giant intellect, go labor in the coal-mine, sooner than come in our field! We are dreadfully overcrowded, overworked, and underpaid in literature and journalism now, and if you don't take my advice and stay away, it is more than likely that the sweatshop management methods and morals will break your heart. The books don't tell you that the $10 a week reporters on many papers work from eight o'clock in the morning till eleven o'clock at night, six days in the week, and sometimes Sundays also.

"But that is the truth."

MACAULAY'S famous passage about the New Zealander who shall in some future age stand by the fallen pillars of London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's has been one of the most often-quoted of his brilliant sentences. Now Mr. George Hibbert, who has been digging among Horace Walpole's letters, well known to Macaulay, finds the following passage, particularly interesting to Americans: "The next Augustine age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will be a Thucydides at Boston a Xenophon at New York, and in time a Virgil at Mexico, and a Horace at Peru. At last some curious traveler from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins at St. Paul's like the editions of Baalbec and Palmyra."

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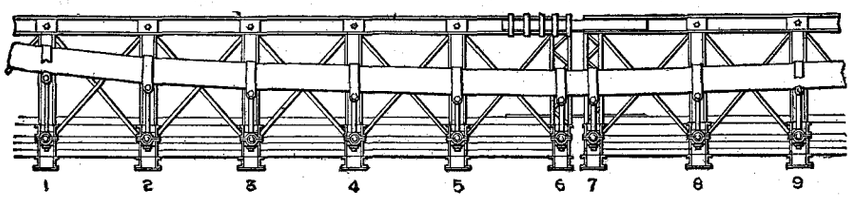
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

AN accident to the world's largest suspension bridge, of such a character that, according to some authorities, part of the roadway was in danger of ripping away from the cable and dropping into the water below, is of more than local interest. The breaking of nine of the rods by which the northern roadway of the bridge depends from the cable above, which occurred on July 24 last, stopped traffic on that part of the structure for thirty-six hours and might have been attended with much more serious consequences. The accompanying cut, which is taken from *Engineering News*, August 1, shows the location of the nine broken rods. The report of Chief Engineer Martin on the occurrence asserts that all the rods were broken within the cast-steel trunnion blocks through which the lower ends pass, so that it was easy for the breaks to escape notice, and that at least two of the breaks had occurred long before they were discovered. He believes that the first rod to break was defective in some way, and that the adjoining ones yielded, one after another, to the additional strain placed upon them. The comment of *Engineering News* is as follows:



LOCATION OF BROKEN SUSPENDER RODS ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

"The accident in itself was not serious in its consequences, but it was, it seems to us, serious in the possibilities of a more wholesale failure which it indicated. The facts are that a poor design was adopted for the lower hinge connections of the suspension rods, and that through neglect the evils of this design were augmented by lack of lubrication and by rust. The first fault was perhaps unavoidable at the time the members were designed, but there is no reason why the faulty bearing should not have been kept in the highest possible state of efficiency, particularly since they were fully recognized to be especially in need of care if they were to work satisfactorily. In conclusion, it may be pointed out that it would have been a simple matter at any time during several years past to have replaced these rods with a more approved design of suspender."

It is the opinion of *The American Machinist* that the bridge has been overloaded, and it regards the snapping of the suspension rods as a warning of this fact. Says this paper in an editorial:

"It is not necessary to call attention to the alarming nature of such an 'accident' as this. When one suspension rod breaks those on each side of it must support the load of the broken one in addition to their own. When several adjoining ones break all of their load is transferred to those beyond, so that under the best of circumstances if a sufficient number break the rest must also go, and it is easy to imagine the roadway and load of the bridge being torn from it as a seam is ripped when it begins to let go.

"The most serious fact in connection with the recent 'accident' to the bridge is that it was not discovered by the engineers or by any one connected with the care of the structure, but passing teamsters and lolling policemen. It appears from the reported statements of those in charge that there has been no systematic inspection of the bridge. Some workmen have been employed around it, and it has been assumed that they would certainly see if anything was wrong. It appears further that the bridge has not been painted in four years.

"As we said, we have not a word to offer as to the competence and faithfulness of the engineers who have been and who are responsible for the safe maintenance of the bridge. The bridge, however, may have something to say for itself. We are not disposed to be alarmists, but the recent warning given by the bridge can not be taken too seriously."

THE SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

WE should not speak of the treatment of crime, which is an abstract thing, but of criminals, which are very concrete. This is the keynote of an article contributed by the Italian criminologist Lombroso to the *Revue Scientifique* (July 13). And as criminals differ widely, the methods employed should also differ, running from free pardon up to actual medical treatment. Says the writer:

"There are very few who understand that there is anything else for us to do, to protect ourselves from crime, except to inflict punishments that are often only new crimes, and that are almost always the source of new crimes.

"This is why I believe in the effectiveness of pardon in certain crimes and for certain criminals, especially for criminals of passion—young, hyperesthetic, carried away by a great feeling such as love, parental affection, political or religious fanaticism, or the sentiment of honor, who have led an honest life previously—even more honest than the average man. For such the crime committed constitutes its own punishment by the remorse that it awakens; they desire and even seek punishment—for such, pardon is the logical outcome.

"Pardon will sometimes benefit young criminaloids, criminals of occasion, who commit crime in the excitement of seeing something that they desire, or in the fever of intoxication or anger; especially those who deal blows or give wounds on fête days and for the first time. This is shown by the application of the Berenger law in France and of the probation system in America, England, and Belgium, aided by such institutions as that at Elmira. Thus, too, such criminals are spared confinement in houses of correction, which are often worse than prisons. The prisons and reformatories of France and Italy are veritable universities of crime and transform young criminals of occasion into habitual or professional criminals.

"But when a criminal has once become habitual, he can no longer be treated by pardon. . . . My idea is not only to have in view constantly the criminal instead of the abstract crime, but to distinguish between criminals by passion, those of occasion, the born criminal, the insane criminal, and also the criminal by acquired habit, who can be entered in the catalog of incurables.

"With these we must use very different means; pardon would only harden them in crime, and it is only partially true that a good and equitable distribution of this world's goods would make crime disappear. . . . While greatly diminishing criminality, prosperity does not do away with a large number of born criminals, without counting the habitual drinkers. . . . With all these unfortunates we have nothing to gain by pardon. The principal thing is to see that they do not become a continual danger to society. For them we must have, if not prisons, which have never been of much use, at least special houses for the treatment of the insane, the epileptics, and the alcoholics, who make up the greatest part of criminals by birth and profession.

"Above all, we must treat them as we would treat other insane persons, and this treatment, for alcoholics, should be dietetic—milk, vegetables, work in the open air—and also therapeutic—opium, nux vomica, belladonna, coca. For epileptics a similar course of treatment should be followed. . . . But for the safety of normal men and even for that of the unfortunates themselves, they must, first of all, be kept apart, which will prevent misdeeds and which, by taking away temptation, is in itself a form of treatment; but sequestration should not be torture for them nor a source of enormous expense to society. . . . Instead of fixing and making automatic the brain and muscles of the criminal with the horrible cell-system, which multiplies suicides and madness, we ought to seek to direct toward better things the thoughts of the criminal, who, finding in the exercise of his faculties a natural satisfaction in the channel to which he naturally inclines, will work with pleasure and advantage for others and for himself. . . . . .

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"I have shown in my previous studies that genius, like moral insanity, is based on epilepsy; it is not extraordinary, then, to see moral insanity united with genius, and thus become not only inoffensive but sometimes useful to society, as we see in the cases of great conquerors and revolutionary chiefs. . . . . .

"When we study the lives of the great pioneers of America and Australia, we realize that they were almost all born criminals, pirates, or assassins, whose desires for action, strife, carnage, and novelty would have been a great danger for their country but found a useful issue in the midst of savage tribes. This is the only path against crime that can be of use to honest men and also to the criminals themselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THOUGHT-TRANSFERENCE OR IMAGE-TRANSFERENCE?

EXPERIMENTS in so-called "thought-transference," or "mind-reading," where one person reproduces on paper a design thought of by another, are familiar to most of us. That they can be legitimately explained by the direct action of one brain on another is not acknowledged generally by men of science. Some interesting instances of the kind were recently described in *Cosmos* by M. de Rochas, who asserts that they prove what he calls the "exteriorization of thought," or the existence of thought outside of the human brain. This view would assume that "thought" overflows the brain, as it were, and spreads into the adjoining space. If there is another brain in that space, it may be affected. A correspondent of the same paper, M. de Kirwan, takes this opportunity to call attention to the fact that in this and similar cases, even if we admit the facts, there is no transmission of thought at all, properly speaking, but merely of images. He says: "In all these examples it seems to me that there is a transmission of *images*, but not of thoughts, at least in the exact sense of that word. My neighbor, 40 to 60 centimeters [1 foot 4 inches to 2 feet] distant from me, concentrates his attention with all his energy on a drawing that he has seen an instant before. And a reproduction, more or less faithful, of the image fixed in my neighbor's brain is traced in my own, with such distinctness that I can transfer it to paper with the aid of a pencil.

"Admitting that the reality of the facts are incontestably established, we may conceive that the nervous fluid of my neighbor, who is near me but not in contact with me, meeting my own nervous fluid, transfers to it the image formed in his brain, and that my fluid in turn proceeds to form this image in my own brain.

"In all this, we have to do only with images. I see nothing of thought in it.

"What is thought? It is the elaboration of the idea, and the idea is the notion of the universal and the abstract. Doubtless the starting-point of this elaboration is the image formed in the brain . . . but this is not thought itself but only the indispensable condition of it.

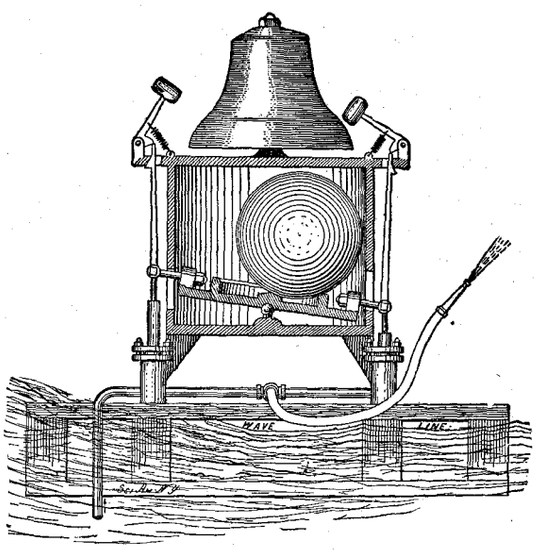
"These curious phenomena . . . seem to me to be explained rather by something like 'the cerebral transmission of images' than by 'the exteriorization of thought'; for we are dealing with images and not with thoughts, with transmission from one brain to another and not to exteriorization in a medium."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Some Rare Sounds.—"Once or twice in a lifetime," says *The Pilot* (London), "the sensitive ear is rewarded by a private and exclusive delight never to be forgotten. One stands breathless, listening, whilst the wonder lasts. The beautiful thing is then put by in the choicest cabinet of recollection to be a joy forever. Of such is the sound, so rarely heard, of falling snow. It must be night, dark night, that no other sense may be disturbed, and the air must be absolutely still. Then you may hear the heavy flakes falling to earth with a tiny sound like the faintest rustle of gold-foil. At a later season of the year, after heavy snow and February rains, the subconscious sleep may be gently parted by another delicate sound—the musical 'lipper' of a slow-rising flood as the river spreads inland, gains upon the lawn, and lifts its rippling wavelets to the very walls of the house. . . . After the great February flood, and after the iron frost which made its latter weeks so bitter to the poor, there might be heard in the still hours before the dawn a curious distant tinkling like the spontaneous breaking of glasses. As the waters gently subsided, thin sheets of ice, formed late in the day, broke as they rested on the hedgerows, and the broken sheets slid over each other into the ditches below. The sound was quite musical, thin and pure, eerie and ghostlike. After a long and breathless tropical day, toward sunset the sound of a mighty wind may be heard coming nearer from the distance. If one is in the forest, the roar of this great crescendo is sharpened by the cracking of boughs and the occasional crash of a falling tree. The sky is darkened as suddenly as when Elijah waited on Mount Carmel, and the rain follows with the same soothing hush. Then, when the roar has passed, when the fantastic waving of tree-tops and branches has ceased, or passed on over the hills into the next thirsty valley, you may hear a strange and beautiful sound. It is the murmur of myriads of large drops falling in rapid succession, so regularly and so heavily that a chaos of soft musical notes is produced like a wind-borne waft from some far-distant orchestra. These are the voices of air and water; the voice of earth and fire is more terrible, and more difficult to recall. It was to be heard 400 miles off one thundery noonday in 1884, in the heart of the Malay Peninsula, too deep-throated for the voice of the heaviest guns, whilst the earth tremor that came with it was far beyond the power of any explosive yet known to man. We learned weeks afterward of the terrible catastrophe of Krakatoa in the Sunda Strait, with all its sad and shocking details."

POWER FROM THE WAVES.

ATTEMPTS to utilize the energy of the ocean waves have been numbered by the hundred. Nearly all of them have failed or met with such qualified success that we do not hear of them commercially. A wave motor that has been perfectly successful on the small scale in which it has been sought to utilize it is described in *The Scientific American* (August 3) by C. F. Holder. It is the invention of Messrs. Banning and Carey. The writer says of it:

"The invention is to be permanently established at the harbor of Avalon [Cal.] to ring a bell as a fog alarm and to pump salt



SECTION THROUGH MOTOR, SHOWING PUMPING AND BELL-STRIKING MECHANISM.

water into a large reservoir from which the streets of the town are watered. The machine is also to be used in pumping out ships.

"The inventors originally were searching for power to ring a bell, but when the machine was completed it was found that there was more value in the pumping capacity. . . . It is a large iron cheesebox-shaped vessel about two feet in diameter, and is intended to be riveted to the deck of a ship or to a floating plat-

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form. The pedestals contain pistons which are connected by levers with metal buffers on the inside, which surround a saucer-like platform, shown in the sectional view. The latter is supported by a pivot. On this rests a ball weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, also shown in the photograph. Experiment has demonstrated that the slightest movement of the water, wave or ripple, is sufficient to move the ball and make it oscillate, and at every move it makes one or more of the 'buffers,' or all of them, are pushed down in succession, thus working the levers and raising the pistons, and so operating the pump. No matter what the conditions, two of the pistons are always up and two down. Experiments have shown that with even a moderate motion, or quiet sea, the number of strokes ranged from eighteen to thirty-two a minute, and the power generated was one-tenth of a horse-power, showing thereby that larger motors, which are equally practicable, will provide all power necessary for the purposes named. Mr. Banning is having a larger motor built on the same lines, which is to be used for various purposes in the town of Avalon.

"This motor has been tried as a bell buoy with success. Mr. Banning says: 'We claim that this motor will ring a bell under very slight wave motion at times when the sea is so smooth that the bell buoy now in use can not be operated. Experiments in Avalon Bay on a calm day have proven the above claim.'

"The cost of construction is small and the endurance of the machine is very considerable. At the practical test made in the calm waters of Avalon Bay the motor rang the bell sixteen times per minute, and in a rough sea this would be increased to forty times. The coast of southern California, tho abounding in fogs, is singularly unprotected. At San Pedro there is no whistling-buoy; yet the port is crowded with vessels, and steamers often are obliged to feel their way in. The islands of southern California have neither lights nor buoys of any kind, and it is hoped that the bell buoy above described will prove a cheap device well suited to the locality."

LACK OF IRON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"IT seems peculiar," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "that in a country like the Philippine Islands, which has been populated so many years, there should be a shortage of iron, and yet, according to a bit of interesting correspondence in *The Iron Age* not long ago, the dearth of that metal there appears remarkable. Iron, we are told, is wanted for the manufacture of tools, farming implements, building trimmings, weapons, and hundreds of other articles. The wheelwrights are looking everywhere for iron with which to repair and construct vehicles. The mining engineers are paying large sums of money for pieces of old iron for use in the various mining enterprises. Owners of sugar-cane crushing machinery, proprietors of machine shops, and shipbuilders are offering all sorts of prices for iron, steel, and other metals. Yet it is almost an impossibility to buy iron in the islands. Native machine workers produce hundreds of different kinds of metal implements and parts of machinery from old vehicle springs and wagon tires. In fact, the main iron supply of the islands seems to have been obtained from the old tires and springs of vehicles shipped there from Spain for the past generation or two. Spain never made any arrangements for the supply of suitable iron for the islands, altho it is a well-known fact that there are deposits of iron in the mines of Mindano, Cebu, Negros, and Panay. However, none of these mines are worked for their ores, and they can not be counted in the present demand for iron. The Spanish authorities failed to furnish the islands with a great many things, but they were good enough to sell to the rich of the country many thousands of poorly built vehicles. The landowners, merchants, and many others of the islands have always purchased freely of the Spanish carriage-makers, with the result that the country is well supplied with wheeled vehicles. During the past 100 years many thousands of these vehicles have been cast away and permitted to decay upon the junk piles. Looking upon these wrecks of past days it will be noted that every particle of iron has been removed from them. As soon as a vehicle has finished its days of usefulness it is turned over to the nearest wheelwright, machinist, or metal worker, who proceeds to remove every bit of iron, paying for it ten, fifteen, twenty, and often as high as thirty cents gold per pound. If it were not for the iron secured from the castaway vehicles of the country the smiths of the islands would have been in bad circumstances during the past generation. The collectors of old scraps of iron in the islands make considerable money. They go from town to town and buy up old vehicles and any devices that may have iron on them. They then remove the metal and sell it to the consumers at good prices."

THE NATURE OF LIVING COLORS.

THE pigments that give color to animal and vegetable organisms have already received much attention, but the whole subject demands a far deeper inquiry at the hands of the physiologist, "for it is becoming more and more evident," says a writer in *The British Medical Journal*, "that the origin of pigment is bound up with the chemistry of growth and the physiological functions of living organisms." A summary of the researches on pigments has just been published in Paris by Dr. G. Bohn, who also puts forward a theory of their evolution. He supposes that pigment granules are elementary bodies that precede cells and that still in some cases exist within them. The native pigments, the writer in *The Medical Journal* tells us, may be classed under five heads: (1) Pigment of direct physiological importance, such as hemoglobin [the coloring matter of blood] and chlorophyll [that of green plants]; (2) derivatives of such pigments; (3) waste products, such as uric acid, to which the white color of the garden white butterfly is due; (4) reserve products, such as are found associated with fat, including the coloring matter of carrots, beets, etc.; (5) introduced pigments such as pigment taken up by a parasite from its host, chlorophyll by larvæ, etc. "The little that is known about these pigments," he says, "apart from their beauty, is of such interest that it should stimulate further inquiry. The Micrococcus prodigiosus growing on moist bread produces the miracle of the bleeding Host. . . . The beautiful pigments of birds' eggs appear to be entirely derived from the blood shed in the bursting of the Graafian follicle. Biliverdin and hematoporphyrin respectively produce the green-blues and the red-browns of the combs and wattles of birds. The pigments which produce the colors of fruits and flowers and autumn tints seem to be associated with diminished power of assimilation and growth. Likewise the senescence of the nerve-cell is accompanied by increased pigmentation. The effects of light and food on pigmentation offer a wide field of inquiry. Poulton has changed the color of larvæ by feeding them in turn on the green parts and the white midribs of cabbage leaves. Cunningham has caused the under surface of soles to become pigmented by illuminating the base of the aquarium with mirrors. Poulton and Schröder have changed certain larvæ from one color to another by placing them on colored papers. Crustaceæ have been bleached by keeping them in caverns, while the colorless inhabitants of caverns have been pigmented by transferring them to the light. The absorption and utilization of light energy, or the protection of protoplasm against light, must be amongst the first functions of pigment."

Resistance of Living Organisms to Cold.—The living body, animal or vegetable, does not freeze as easily as inanimate matter. This is even more true of bacilli and of other microscopic organisms than of the higher orders of life. The resistance has been found to reside in the living cell itself and to be a consequence of the high pressure in which the cell-liquids are maintained. This discovery has been announced by M. d'Arsonval, the French expert in physiological physics, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences on July 8 last. The following abstract is translated from *La Nature* (July 13): "It is well known that the inferior organisms can bear a very considerable lowering of temperature without losing their vital properties. Thus, for instance, the yeast organism, when brought into contact with liquid air, does not lose its power of producing saccharine fermentation, altho this power is lessened after a certain time. It is the same with disease germs. Thus the pyocyanic bacillus resists the action of liquid air for a very long time. It is influenced only in its chromogenic powers; that is, it secretes no more coloring matter and does not regain this property. Organic substances resist the action of cold to an unequal degree. Osmotic pressure in the interior of the cells is the cause of this resistance, and it is larger as the cells are smaller. This tension may attain several hundred atmospheres. Under the

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influence of pressure water can remain liquid at a very low temperature. Consequently, if we can diminish the osmotic pressure in the interior of the cells, these ought, at a given moment, to burst by reason of the freezing of their liquid. To reduce this tension they may be plunged into a liquid that is not 'isotonic'; for instance, in the case of beer-yeast, a ten-per-cent. solution of salt. Yeast thus treated preserves its vitality, but if subjected to the action of great cold it then loses its power of producing fermentation." In another report of M. d'Arsonval's paper, given in *Cosmos*, it is stated that "the liquid in a living cell is in the same physical condition as the water contained under high pressure in steel blocks in the experiment of Mousson and Amagat. It is not astonishing, under these circumstances, that it can not freeze."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

New Insulator.—The General Electrical Society of Berlin has just patented a new process for the manufacture of metallic conductors covered with an envelope of glass or enamel, which, according to *Cosmos*, offers remarkable insulating properties. "Nowadays, when the electric transmission of energy is the object of more and more numerous applications, when all our cities and even whole regions of country are covered with networks, either in the air or underground, the losses of energy that result from insufficient insulation are represented by figures of considerable size, which are of importance in the calculations of the companies.

"These losses, whether in air or underground, are one of the causes, and not the least, of the high price of electric light and power. Therefore a new invention that will enable us to insulate electric conductors completely is not of scientific interest alone, it has also considerable bearing on industrial questions. We may foresee that the application of this new process may bring about an important change in the present rates for electricity, provided of course that the new wire can be sold at a reasonable price. The conductor is made by introducing molten metal into a tube of heated glass or enamel, and by drawing out the metal, together with the insulating envelope, into a wire. To prevent oxidation of the metal in the interior of the tube, or any break in the continuity of the metallic part, an inert gas, such as carbonic acid, is introduced into the tube. The new insulated conductor thus obtained will doubtless make feasible the transmission of currents at high tension over long distances without appreciable loss."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Alcoholism and Habit.—"There is one important consideration," says Professor Madden, of Milwaukee Medical College, in a recent lecture, "to which attention should be called which seems to have escaped the notice of all investigators, . . . that is, the effects of alcohol upon the alcohol habitué must, of necessity, be different from the effects upon a non-user. It would be manifestly absurd to take a man habituated to the daily use of four or five ounces for months or years and make him the subject for the study of the effects of two or three ounces of alcohol upon the human organism. Habitual use of any narcotic is known to produce a tolerance for that narcotic, making it possible for the habitué to take several times the lethal dose to a novice, with safety. The man who smokes fifteen or twenty strong cigars a day without serious consequences would surely have been fatally poisoned had he smoked half that many on the day of his initiation into the smoking habit. If any one doubts this let him recall the illness which resulted from his first smoke of, perhaps, a small part of a cigar. One-half a grain of morphin has been known to kill; but a recent victim of cancer of the tongue took ninety grains by the stomach, or between sixty and seventy grains hypodermically, on each day for some time before his death. Certainly, then, any one who habitually takes alcohol in any quantity is not a fit subject for experiment, and all experiments performed upon him would be absolutely valueless for determining the effects of alcohol upon the system. It is quite probable that many of the negative results obtained were such because of this fact, for there is no room to doubt that the immunity conferred upon cell protoplasm by long-continued contact with narcotic poisons protects it from breaking down, even tho considerable quantities of the poison may be ingested."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IODIN IN THE BLOOD.—It was demonstrated last year by Messrs. Gley and Bourcet, says the *Revue Scientifique*, that the blood contains normally traces of iodin. Since then Bourcet and Stassand have been investigating the matter further, to discover whether the leucocytes (white blood corpuscles) are not the elements that contain this substance. The results obtained by them show that the iodin contained in the blood exists exclusively in the leucocytes.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"ROUGHLY speaking, the world's consumption of sugar in the last fifteen years has doubled, while in Great Britain it has trebled per head in forty years," says *The Medical Times*, August. "The English and Americans stand easily at the head of the list as the sugar-eating nations. Dr. Willoughby Gardner, in a recent article, establishes the fact that sugar is a potent creator of energy and maintainer of stamina. His general conclusion is that the increased height and weight and the improved health of the English people in the last half-century are largely due to the increased consumption of sugar."

ACCORDING to a despatch in *The Sun* (New York), a Paris physician has elaborated an ingenious process for increasing the height of his patients by daily operating on the joints of the ankles and knees with an electric bulb. He says that the osseous matter at the sections of the joints will thereby be expanded and the growth of the bones stimulated. The bulb is also to be applied to the spine. The doctor says he can prove by successes obtained on patients who have already been lengthened that he can add two-fifths of an inch a month during six months' operating. After six months the continual treatment is stopped temporarily and is resumed later if necessary. The patients should be young and supple, otherwise the effects of stretching their joints might be grave."

"AMERICAN promoters must take a back seat," says *The Railway Age*, "while a French mining engineer outlines his project of a trans-Alaskan-Siberian Railway about 4,000 miles long, besides immense steam ferries across Bering Sea, and capitalized at $200,000,000. Circle City, a charming winter resort in the Arctic regions, on the Yukon River, a couple of thousand miles or so from its mouth, is to be the southern terminus of the road, and Vladivostock, in Russia, will be the always convenient Asian end. The atlas and the published figures of this great enterprise do not seem to agree. From Circle City to Bering Straits is not 2,000 miles or anything like that, by any possible route; while from Bering Straits to Vladivostock is far more than the credited 1,800 miles. And what a smooth, productive, genial, populous country on both sides of the icy sea it is to build and operate a railway over!"

"DURING the progress of the construction of the reservoirs for the enlargement of the London water-supply, a splendid specimen of an ancient ship," says *The Scientific American*, "has been discovered in the bed of the old River Lea, the course of which has been diverted in order to permit the excavations. The vessel was found at a depth of seven feet below the surface. It is about 50 feet long and is constructed of oak throughout, with the exception of the keel, which is of elm. The ribs of the boat are secured to the sides by treenails, while the timbers are secured with crude and primitive, tho well-made iron nails. The floor-boards are also fastened together with nails and the calking is done with felt. Many antiquarians, who have examined the relic, think that it constitutes a part of the fleet with which King Alfred the Great fought against the Danes. Another curious dugout boat, estimated to be about 2,500 years old, was also unearthed and is to be deposited in the British Museum."

A MACHINE for increasing the percentage of oxygen in air before using it in furnaces is described in *Le Genie Civil*, Paris. *Engineering*, London, gives the following abstract: "The machine is said to be due to M. Mazza, an Italian engineer, and is merely a centrifugal separator. On passing air into this centrifugal machine, the oxygen molecules, being heavier than the nitrogen ones, tend, it is stated, to concentrate at the periphery of the machine, and on drawing off the air at this surface it is found to be considerably richer in oxygen than normal air. In fact the oxygen content can, it is said, be readily brought up to 26 per cent. of the total. Common air, it will be remembered, contains but 23.2 parts by weight of oxygen. The centrifugal machine used acts at the same time as a blowing-fan, the enriched air being delivered under a slight pressure, whilst the impoverished air is drawn off continuously from near the center of the machine. About two horse-power are needed, it is stated, to operate a separator capable of delivering 18,000 cubic feet of enriched air per hour. This enriched air has been used for supplying the furnaces of a boiler, and has led, it is stated, to an increase of water evaporated per pound of coal from 9.5 pounds with natural draft to over 12 pounds with the Massa apparatus."

The uncommon longevity of members of the Society of Friends is noted by a correspondent of *The Times*, London. He says: "During the year ending in 1900, there were reported the deaths of 299 members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland. The proportions were 159 males and 140 females. The average age at death was a little over sixty-one years and seven months. A table compiled from the returns shows that there is a very limited mortality of children, and that it is chiefly in this respect that the death-rate of the Society of Friends differs from that of the general population. Only fourteen deaths out of the 299 were reported as those of children under five years of age; between five years and twenty years the number was nine; between twenty and thirty years the deaths were sixteen, and the same number was that of the deaths between thirty and forty years. From forty to fifty there were twenty-four deaths, and from sixty to seventy there were sixty-two deaths. From seventy to eighty the number was fifty-seven, and from eighty to ninety, sixty-nine. There were eight deaths of Friends between ninety and one hundred years of age, and there were two deaths of persons over one hundred. One of the latter died at Croydon in her one hundred and first year, and the other had passed one hundred and one years of age."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

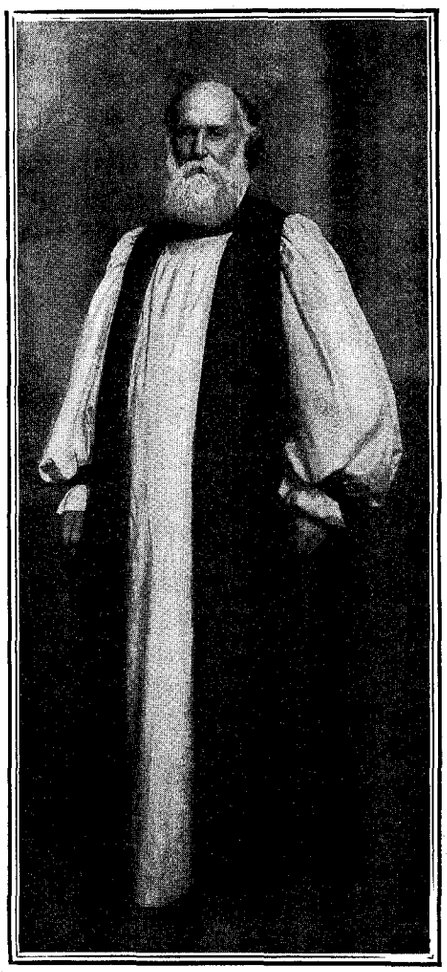
JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE AND HIS NEW DISPENSATION.

AMONG the most vigorous and interesting of the many new religious bodies which America has brought forth in late years is "the Christian Catholic Church in Zion," founded and presided over by its "General Overseer," John Alexander Dowie, once a Congregational minister. Additional attention has lately been attracted to him because of his assertion that he is the prophet Elijah come again in the flesh to give a new revelation to the world. A dispassionate sketch of his personality and work appears in *The Independent* (August 1), by Mr. John A. Napes. Writing of "Zion City," which Dr. Dowie expects will become the future holy city of the world, the writer says:

"About six miles north of Waukegan, at a small valley with a running stream, begin the grounds of the settlement. Here the bluff is less accentuated, and by the time the center of Zion City is reached the higher ground slopes almost imperceptibly into the shore plain. An area covering no less than six thousand five hundred acres has been secured by the indefatigable prophet. His own pleasant cottage, known as the Temple, stands on the Sheridan Road, at its intersection with what is to be the main boulevard. Workmen were busy constructing the boulevard east and west from this point. A few hundred yards to the west stands Shiloh Grove, where a temporary wooden amphitheater serves for devotional and other exercises. Close by is an observation tower, from which a good view may be obtained of the whole settlement. Numbers were already camping round about, in preparation for the Feast of Tabernacles, to be held during the ten days beginning with July the twelfth.

"The boulevard under construction terminates on the east at the railroad, on the near side of which are the buildings devoted to lacemaking, an industry that Dr. Dowie has imported from Nottingham in England. The weavers, who are not required to profess the religious creed of their employer, live mostly at Waukegan, where one of their number acts as organist in the Episcopal Church. They were busy preparing handkerchiefs for use at the Feast of Tabernacles. Near the lace factory was a sawmill, and on the other side of the track, toward the lake, was a machine shop. The doctor is an immersionist, and the lake shore will contain a bathing platform. I spoke with the manager of the store, which bears on its sign-board the ubiquitous name of John Alexander Dowie. He was an Indiana man, who had been brought up to the dry-goods business. Formerly he had been wholly indifferent to religion and was a Freemason, a sect abhorred by the prophet. To him true religion meant that which was taught by Dr. Dowie. . . . . .

"To see the prophet himself it is best to visit the Tabernacle at an afternoon Sunday service. At three o'clock punctually the lady organist begins to play on the modest instrument, driven by hand, both she and her assistant being clad in white surplices. Up the main aisle marches a long procession of surpliced forms, wearing college trenchers and singing a well-known Church of England processional. At the head are two little tots, and the size of the choristers gradually increases until the last of the two hundred are well-grown young men and women. They are followed by deacons and deaconesses, by elders and by overseers, the tassels of their trenchers being significant of the differences in their rank. There are many colored folks to be seen among them, children and adults. Last of all, following four blue-tasseled overseers, comes the chief overseer in a silk gown lined with blue, puffed lawn sleeves like a bishop, a college hood lined with a combination of blue, white, and yellow silk, and a trencher with a tassel having the same triple combination of colors.



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.
Courtesy of *Leaves of Healing*, Chicago.

"Dr. Dowie is a short man, of five feet or thereabouts, broad-shouldered and portly. To many he gives the idea of height, but the impression is deceptive. When seated, however, owing to the shortness of his legs, he appears like a large man. His features are very Scotch, and Celtic Scotch at that—as his name would lead one to expect. But he has not the soft Highland tongue; his intonation is pure Edinburgh, the Saxon city where he was born and received his education. He was a student under Blackie and Calderwood, and attended the theological lectures of that saintly and highly gifted divine, Lindsay Alexander. As a Congregationalist he was brought up, and a Congregational minister he remained for nearly twenty years, until his views on the matter of healing the sick made it impossible for him to remain longer with them. This record of his is thoroughly in harmony with his whole conduct and bearing. He is not unctuous or emotionally persuasive. Those who expect to hear from his lips any outbursts of the Celtic *hywl* will be sadly disappointed. He is intense, argumentative, fiercely logical; a good Biblical exegete, a hard-headed Scotch thinker, fond of sarcasm, fond of inveighing against sin and sinners, priding himself in his outspoken fearlessness. He is the embodiment of physical vigor. Some one has suggested that his claim to be the Prophet Elijah is a symptom of incipient paresis; but this is a mistake. Exuberant health and extraordinary power over his fellow men, which increase as he gets older, a growing sense of his ability as an organizer and a love of exercising these gifts, with possibly strange powers of affecting the physical condition of weaker natures,—these things have led him to consider that his own old personality has given place to a greater, and that the power and *nature* of Elijah have come upon him. He does not meet inquirers into his assertions with wild rhetoric or mystical rhapsodies. He tells them plainly that, twenty-five years ago, when a Jewish gentleman witnessed a wonderful case of his healing powers, and insisted that he was none other than Elijah 'who must first come,' he scoffed at the idea. But now he can no longer resist the conviction that after all he *is* Elijah. A careful student of the New Testament finds no difficulty in understanding the peculiar position of Dr. Dowie, who is steeped in the atmosphere of Gospel times. Neither from him nor from his followers did I listen to any interpretation of the New Testament that was flimsy or ridiculous. On the other hand, I missed in him any indications of a lofty spirituality such as might tempt one to think that Elijah had really come again in the flesh. He is a man of signs and wonders, and a born leader and organizer; but hardly more. It is but just to state that he does not magnify himself in his teaching. He promises healing only where the heart is really given to the Savior and a sincere prayer is offered to the Lord of all. Unless this condition of mind exists, he declares himself helpless. And the morality he insists upon is strict and pure, worthy of his old teacher in Augustine Chapel, Edinburgh. I left the Tabernacle with a respect for the prophet and his followers, as men sincerely desirous to act and live according to the teachings of the Scriptures."

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RELIGION IN BOYS' CLUBS.

WITHIN the last twenty-five years hundreds of boys' clubs have been started in the great cities of this country, clubs containing thousands of boys and costing every year thousands of dollars, started by people of religious impulses, and intended mainly for improving the characters of the boys; yet the great unsettled question of the whole movement is the question of religious teaching. Indoor and outdoor sports, educational and technical instruction, lectures on travel and adventure, all are heartily approved; but when the subject of direct religious teaching is broached, disagreement at once arises, and in many, perhaps most, of the clubs, no direct religious teaching or exhortation is attempted. This is, of course, exactly opposite to the method of the Sunday-school, where gymnastics other than intellectual are never introduced, and where religious instruction monopolizes the time and effort. The boys' clubs are partly due, however, to a feeling that the Sunday-schools are not reaching the boy. As B. Paul Neuman, a prominent worker in the boys' clubs of London, remarks: "The Sunday-school will never meet the necessities of the case. To teach a boy religion on one day out of the seven, and to leave him to the streets and the public-houses and the music-halls on the other six, this is surely not a plan of campaign that commends itself to reasonable men."

A large proportion of the clubs, however, are started in connection with churches, many of them occupying rooms in the church building itself, and this connection, says Mr. Neuman (in a book he has just written on "The Boys' Club"), "gives a handle to those weaker brethren who shelter themselves and their scruples in most religious communities, and still avow with honest pride their preference for anise and cummin over the weightier matters of the law." He goes on:

"Now it will be boxing, now billiards, that is 'inconsistent with the sacredness of the buildings.' Now it will be the secular character of the teaching, or the noise and romping of the boys which are pronounced unworthy of the patronage of the church or chapel. According to these excellent people the ideal boys' club would consist of prayer-meetings and Bible classes, with an occasional missionary talk as a treat; loto, spellicans, drafts, and bagatelle (curiously enough, this last is not 'inconsistent') for amusements; and, perhaps, magic-lantern views of the Holy Land as a dizzy climax. . . . . .

"Again, there is a strong tendency on the part of some ministers and clergymen to look on every organization that derives support from the church as bound to pay for that support by doing something direct and obvious to fill the seats. The first consideration is not the spiritual interests of the individual boys, but the supposed interests of one particular place of worship. . . . . .

"On the whole, the disadvantages I have just mentioned are so serious that they appear to me altogether to outweigh the gains arising from the connection [with the church]. It seems to me, not wonderful, but perfectly natural, that some of the most successful clubs date their success from the time when they broke loose from the ties that bound them to church or chapel.

"The ideal plan would be for a club to spring up in connection with some place of worship, availing itself of the existing organizations, as far as possible, drawing, perhaps its first members from the Sunday-school and its first workers from the congregation; then, as it grew, seeking premises of its own, near, if possible, to the parent institution, in cordial but independent relations with it, governed by men and women familiar with the work and in warm sympathy with it, many of them naturally belonging to the church. Such conditions would not only favor the development of a flourishing club, but would also serve the best interests of its parent."

There are three definite ways in which the club can minister to the boys' spiritual nature. Religious services and Bible classes may be held at which attendance may be compulsory or voluntary; Bible study and Jewish history may be given a place in the club's educational program; or, as Mr. Neuman seems to prefer, a religious "atmosphere" can be created. He says on this third point:

"The most potent influences are not those which are the loudest in expression, but those which are the most constant and the most persuasive. It is quite possible, without a word of direct preaching, to make it felt that in the management of the club the teaching of Jesus Christ is the final standard, the kingdom of God on earth the ultimate ideal. . . . It will frequently happen that the workers are brought into personal contact with individual members, and here the opportunities of appealing to the best side of a boy's nature are practically unlimited, and this altho no single word of formal religious teaching be uttered."

THE HIGHER CRITICISM AT YALE.

YALE UNIVERSITY is currently regarded in educational and religious circles as among the more conservative academic institutions of America. The extent, therefore, to which the Higher Criticism of the Bible has been accepted there is a question of some considerable interest. An answer to this is found in a book lately written by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Wisner Bacon, professor of New-Testament exegesis in Yale Divinity School, entitled "An Introduction to the New Testament." A summary of this volume is given by Mr. M. W. Hazeltine, the well-known literary editor of the New York *Sun*. As to Dr. Bacon's views on the canon of the New Testament, the writer says (*The Sun*, July 13):

"Of the twenty-seven books of our New-Testament canon, sixteen make direct statements in their own substance as to their authorship and origin. Of these there is but one whose testimony Dr. Bacon feels constrained to reject: this is the Second Epistle of Peter. Of the thirteen Epistles of Paul only the three Pastoral Epistles seem, in his judgment, to give good cause for dispute, and he thinks that there is an increasing tendency to account for even their peculiarities by the recasting and interpolation they have undergone to adapt them to public use, rather than by denial of their claim to be truly, altho by no means wholly or unqualifiedly, Pauline. Our author holds that the First Epistle of Peter, with all its signs of late date, may be better conceived as written by Siloanus with the *imprimatur* of the Fisherman Apostle, than as even in part a falsification. It is, at the same time, conceded that the possibilities of mutilation at the beginning and the end of the epistle are so wide, and the limitations of our knowledge as to 'Elders' (v. 1) who might have written it, are so narrow, that a positive opinion would be indiscreet. Finally, among the books which themselves contain claims to authorship by some individual, our author contends that those of the Revelation of John have yet to be invalidated or explained away. Of the remaining eleven writings, Dr. Bacon says that the five historical books, the two letters of 'the Elder,' and the longer epistle by the same writer were doubtless anonymous, either from the beginning or soon after. When the canon makers began their work, James and Jude were provided with a superscription. Hebrews was left to be fathered by tradition upon whom it could. The mere titles, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, I. John, II. John, III. John, represent no element of the text itself, but simply the belief of scribes and copyists, more or less well-founded, in church tradition, as to the authorship of these writings. Upon this point Dr. Bacon observes:

"'It would be crude, indeed, to take the few enigmatic words which embody the primeval traditions, whether those of Church Fathers, canon makers, or scribes, regarding the origin of these eleven anonymous writings, our one datum of external evidence, properly a subject for the most delicate, careful investigation, and set it up as a complete and every-way adequate account of the whole matter, to which research can add nothing but categorically to declare it either "true" or "false."'

"Our author's conviction is that research will prove it both and neither. The names of the writers of Hebrews, James, Jude, and I., II., and III. John will probably remain unknown to us. As to the names attached by early report to the five historical books, these, in Dr. Bacon's opinion, represent in each case the first and most important link in the long process—a process more complicated, if the new evidence constantly developing be be-

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lieved, than even criticism has yet conceived it—through which the common possession of the church in the story of Jesus's life and teaching, and the story of its own origins, came at last, in various important centers, to be embodied in our four Gospels and Book of Acts. Our author submits that to ask more of ancient tradition than the registration of this first and most important link is to demand more than we have a right to expect. The elucidation of the further phases of the obscure and complicated history of the origin of Christianity must be sought in the indirect evidence of the books themselves, an investigation which Dr. Bacon regards as now only beginning."

With regard to the genesis of the four Gospels, Dr. Bacon's views are likewise a compromise between "conservative" and "advanced" criticism. Says Mr. Hazeltine:

"In his judgment the evolution of our first Gospel included three stages: first, an Aramaic compilation of *Logia* by the Apostle Matthew, almost destitute of narrative framework; second, a Greek edition of that compilation, supplied with an outline of Jesus's public ministry and passion and a very sparing enrichment of the discourses; third, a complete recast of that Greek edition made at a date not earlier than 80-90 A.D., which grouped the discourse material, with additions, into five great masses, took up the additional material of Mark, retouched much of the parallel material of Matthew, and furnished some legendary accretions in connection with the external envelope. It is this recast which we now have, and to which we give the name of Matthew's Gospel.

"Dr. Bacon holds that the tradition as to Mark's Gospel is corroborated in every point, including date, location, and qualifications of the writer. There is internal evidence that the narrative was composed at a date not earlier than a year or two after 70 A.D. 'What we must guard against is the hasty assumption that Mark's work represents in the main original composition rather than compilation and redaction.'

"Of Luke's Gospel narrative the main stock was, Dr. Bacon thinks, a kind of proto-gospel; for in some much earlier form, part of its discourse material was added to the Greek version of Matthew's Aramaic compilation of the *Logia* and part of its narrative material was incorporated by Mark; but 'the meager use made of it is hardly compatible with apostolic standing or authority. Moreover, when used as the groundwork of Luke, it was at an advanced state of development, some parts being far later than others in origin, and the narrative was already supplied with its sequel or the preaching of the Gospel to the nations.'

"A whole chapter is devoted to the Gospel according to John. It is acknowledged that the material here employed has had no such simple history as we assume in ingenuously attaching to the narrative the name of the apostle whom Jesus loved.

"'Of ancient external evidence we have nothing whatever pointing to the direct authorship of the book by the apostle; for, while the evidence for its existence in Asia Minor near the beginning of the second century grows stronger and stronger with each new discovery, each new fact of this kind adds equally to the strength of the argument from silence, that a gospel of such extreme importance should have excited so little attention and been turned to so little account by men like Papias and Justin Martyr, who, when they quote from Revelation, are careful to declare it the work of the Apostle John.'

"Professor Bacon deems it not insupposable that, even at the age of 90 or upward, the Apostle John may have superintended the compilation of the book of his prophecies. On the other hand, it is inconceivable that, in the literal sense of the word, he should have been the author of the Gospel and epistles attributed to him:

"'We must appeal to the supernatural to imagine him, at an even greater age than 90, transforming the whole character of his theology and the cast of his mind to become the author of the epistles and Gospel. The very features of style and expression throughout the Gospels, however, intermingled with individual traits of Palestinian knowledge, are those not of one born in the country but of one trained in the refinements of Greek education, and who speaks of the 'Jews' and 'their law' as only a foreign-born Jew would do.'

"Nevertheless, Dr. Bacon thinks that a reasonable interpretation of the tradition leaves us entirely free to exercise our imagination. Johannean authorship was not an expression, which, at that early day, was taken in a strictly critical modern sense. That he who had seen had borne witness, and he who had been a disciple of the Apostle had written out the testimony, would seem enough to justify the phrase. Upon this hypothesis of the mode of composition, the veiling of the writer's personality, of which so much has been made, would have a simple explanation."

TURNING CHRISTIAN CONVERTS BACK TO BUDDHISM.

THREE European Buddhists are now in Burma with the avowed object of turning the Christian converts back to Buddhism, and two American women from Chicago are on their way there for a similar purpose. Among the natives, these foreign *pongyis* seem to have unlimited influence, very well exhibited in the case of an Irishman, Mr. Colvin, who, known as U. Dhammaloka, resides at Savoy Monastery, Godwin Road, Rangoon. Writing in *The Standard* (Chicago, Baptist), J. N. Cushing says of the Rev. Dhammaloka:

"He is a man of inferior education and adorns the king's English with the common blunders of an illiterate man. Yet he is a man of much force of character and makes a considerable impression on the Burmans, who are delighted to have an 'English *pongyi*.' Several wealthy Burmans and Chinese bear the principal part of his support, so that he does not collect his food by the daily morning round through the streets, as is the rule and custom of the Buddhist monks. Tho he has a fair working knowledge of Buddhism, not having mastered the Buddhist language he is dependent on educated Burmans to translate his addresses to the natives. He has made English addresses on the spacious platforms of the great pagodas of Rangoon and other cities, in which he has denounced Christianity and poured out invectives against Christian missionaries. Indeed, wherever he travels in Burma, his addresses are more attacks on Christianity and its preachers than the exposition of the law preached by Gautama, 'the Blessed One.'

"Stimulated by this foreign propaganda, the zealous Buddhists in the principal cities have organized societies under various names to advance the interests of their religion by the printing and distribution of tracts and books, explaining its principles and attacking the doctrines of Christianity. A recent specimen of their publication is 'Reincarnation taught by Jesus Christ,' in which it is asserted that Christ meant that Elijah was reincarnated in John the Baptist. Doubtless these publications have a deterrent influence on many minds that have begun to be drawn toward Christian truth; but they will also lead many of the thoughtful and fair-minded to investigate Christianity itself and discover the falsity of the representations made."

The Rev. Dhammaloka, continues the writer, has made certain innovations, among them being an order issued a year ago, just before the great Tasaungmon festival, prohibiting the distribution of tracts or other Christian literature. He believes that the greatest danger to the Buddhistic faith lies in the money power of the Christian missionaries, and very recently he published the following warning to Buddhists:

"Christian missionary societies are so enormously rich that they can afford to spend a great deal more. Therein lies our danger. Christianity, as a system of religion, is sorry stuff. Unbelief is steadily gaining ground in Europe. Look at the lawlessness in the Church of England at the present time. No wonder! The other day three Christian bishops came together at Manchester and openly confessed how the advance of science was making it impossible to continue to believe in many of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. As science advances, belief in Christianity is fading in Europe. Christianity spreads in this country, not because it has any intrinsic worth—for science has shown that it has none—but because its missionaries are backed up by the powers of the purse. Of our own great religion, a European scientist has said: 'Buddhism is perfectly compatible with science; Christianity is diametrically opposed to it. Scientific thought has made its way in spite of Christianity; and it is by means of scientific thought that Christianity is ultimately

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destined to perish.' It is perishing in Europe, but money makes it thrive here, while our own scientific gospel—Buddhism—is daily being robbed of its votaries. Buddhists of Burma! Reflect well on our dangers. Can you bear to see sacrilegious hands deface or destroy our holy inheritance? The star-like Buddhas are calling on you to proclaim from housetop and hillside, from meadow and valley, the sacred gospel which they have entrusted to you. Will you show yourselves worthy of the trust? We have slept long enough; shall we not at least, with a great and grave danger looming up before us in all its huge and hideous proportions, shake off our lethargy? Buddhists of Burma! Rise then and gird up your loins for the coming struggle. May the Blessed Lord Buddha guide your efforts, prosper them and crown them with reward!"

When, not very long ago, adds Mr. Cushing, the Rev. Dhammaloka went to Bassein, accounts show that he was most enthusiastically received by his followers. In the course of a speech, he is reported to have said to the crowd gathered around him:

"I believe some of you are very anxious to hear my lecture on the Noble Dhamma to-night; but I see little benefit in doing so, as long as you are already faithful followers of Lord Buddha. Because you may rest assured that there are here Burmese bhikkhus who know Buddhism as much as I myself know—nay, perhaps more; and I know for certain that I can not preach you a new and better Dhamma. Remember that Dhamma, meaning Truth, is always everywhere the same. No corrections, no additions, need ever be made in it. Yet, I have much to inform you. There are at present, you know, many Christian missionaries in Burma trying to pick holes in your blessed religion and convert you, Burmans, into Christianity. These missionaries are very fond of writing pamphlets and tracts that deal with disparaging and critical remarks on Buddhism, and distributing them amongst the Buddhist population; and I am afraid some Buddhists, knowing very little of the excellence of their own religion, will in an evil hour be led astray by their persuasive, tho hollow, arguments. So now, I come to you, not particularly as a preacher, but rather as a warner. I presume you all know very well that 'forewarned is to be forearmed.' You should always be on your guard against the preaching of those missionaries. If they apprise you that they have brought to you what they call western civilization, or religion of peace, do not hesitate a moment to reply that you would rather call it western attraction, or religion of bloodshed. If they ask you to give the reasons why, refer them to me and I will explain them all. Christianity teaches an imaginative heaven, supposed to be full of happiness. . . . Again, you must be able to analyze the reasons why so many bloody wars and cruel murders took place in the history of Christianity, as also why so much peace and prosperity prevailed in that of Buddhism. On these grounds I remind you not to be so weak in moral courage as to readily fall a victim to the persuasions of the Christian missionaries."

MORMON MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

IT is probably not generally known that the Mormon Church, to whose renewed activities in the mission-field we called attention in our issue of July 6, carries on a continuous and well-organized missionary propaganda in this country and Europe. From eight to nine hundred missionaries are constantly at work in different parts of the United States, the country being divided into definite mission-districts, such as the New England and Middle Atlantic, the Southern, the Californian, and the Northwestern. Each mission is under the supervision of a president and two councilors, and reports are made direct from them to the president of the Mormon Church. Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"The missionaries of the Mormon Church work not only without pay, but pay their own expenses, even buying from the church the tracts and other literature which they distribute. They take up the work voluntarily, usually for a specified term, two years or thereabouts. Their selection is made by the president of the church, who writes to an elder, asking if his business affairs are in such condition that he can go on a mission for two or three years. There is no compulsion about it, but the elder who is thus approached always answers in the affirmative unless he has some very good reason for taking a contrary course. He leaves his farm or his business and is assigned to some 'mission,' the president of which sends him in turn to some conference where workers are needed. The missionary has to pay his own railroad fare from Utah to his mission-field, but his return fare, when the term of his service has expired, is sometimes paid by the church."

The plan generally followed by missionaries in seeking converts to the Mormon faith is to make a house-to-house canvass, explaining the doctrines of their faith and distributing literature. Sometimes public meetings also are held, but little success has attended these efforts. *The Transcript* declares:

"Altho work has been conducted for ten or twelve years under the plan outlined, the results are small. In New York and vicinity, where missionaries have been working for ten years, only sixty-one converts are claimed. In the neighborhood of Chicago, where the work has been longer established, a few more converts have been made, but the average for time is about the same. Boston is the center of the New England Conference, and the number of converts made there is said to be equal to that for New York, but no large number is even hinted at. Similar conditions prevail in all centers where work is being done. The missionaries say that no attempt is made to induce converts to go to Utah, their aim being to extend the church through the land. No regular branch of the church exists in the United States outside of Utah, but in Mexico, near Chihuahua, there is a 'stake' with eight to ten thousand members. Foreign work is confined largely to Great Britain, Scandinavia, Australia, New Zealand, and Australasia. Converts, however, are not many."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE first number of *The Mistress of the Manse* has just been issued—a monthly undenominational magazine devoted to the work, problems, and interests of ministers' wives. It is published in Somerset, Ky.

CHARLES NORDHOFF, who died in California a few weeks ago, was known not only as a journalist and descriptive writer, but as a man of exceptionally firm religious opinions. His book called "God and the Future Life" is regarded as one of the clearest and most helpful expositions of a liberal religious faith, and is a classic in its field.

BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, bishop of Durham, England, died recently, at the age of seventy-six. He was one of the collaborators in the well-known "New Testament in Greek" (1881) which is now considered the standard Greek text of the New Testament, and besides was the author of many books on theological subjects. From 1870 to 1890 he was Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, after which he became bishop of Durham.

CONCERNING the so-called religious awakening going on in Japan, Bishop McKim of Tokyo said in New York, not long ago: "The Japanese are a very excitable race, easily brought to a religious white heat, and as easily cooled off again. As a rule the number of those leaving the Christian churches after such revivals is greater than before." The bishop thought the Japanese, as a race, indifferent to religion, and declared that while the majority are nominally either Buddhists or Shintonians, they really have no national religion. He thinks, however, that the missionaries are doing effective work in Japan. The Methodists in particular have been successful in their missionary propaganda, tho the efforts of the Congregationalists have been attended of late by less success than in former years.

THE steady advance of the Higher Criticism in gaining adherents in all Christian denominations has often been remarked of late. Recently we pointed out the case of the Roman Catholic *Tablet*, which, tho owned and controlled by Dr. Mivart's old antagonist, Cardinal Vaughan, has lately been more than coquetting with higher views of the Old Testament. An example of how far these principles are now taken for granted in many religious papers is an article on "The Beginnings of Human History," by the Rev. A. E. Dunning, in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*. The writer is speaking of the flood as told, he does not say by Moses, but by "the writer of Genesis." He says: "It is evident that the writer of the Genesis story was less concerned to choose between traditions of the flood in order to give accurate history, which no doubt was impossible, than to illustrate by it the abiding relations of God to men revealed in the earliest times. The author of the book used the story of the flood to show the purpose of God for the redemption of mankind, which purpose was consummated in the coming of Jesus Christ. That is the meaning we are to find in it. We may, therefore, tell the story to children without any reference to divergences which are unimportant. But if questions are asked concerning them, we may frankly say that the Hebrew writers used the traditions of their fathers as we use them, adapting their forms to teach the religious truth given them from God."

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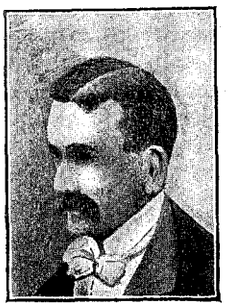
FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOME MORE SOUTH AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

SOUTH AMERICA is at present interested in a number of presidential succession questions. In Uruguay there is a bitter dispute over the successor to President Cuestas. In Brazil the attitude of the candidates on the subject of the coming Pan-American Congress is the bone of contention. In Chile the death of President Errazuriz, and the fierce campaign to succeed him which is being carried on by Señores Moutt and Riesco, are claiming a large proportion of the attention of the South American press. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) comments sadly on the violence and fickleness of South American politics. In all the republics of Spanish origin, it says, and in all parts where Spanish influence is felt, "personal interests have always been sustained with blind passion to the detriment of general interests, which are those which aggrandize the people, rendering them prosperous and powerful, at the same time guaranteeing the integrity and independence of the state."



THE LATE PRESIDENT ERRAZURIZ OF CHILE.

Courtesy of the *Economista International*, New York.

The *Prensa*, referring to the contest in Chile, says:

"Of all American republics of Spanish origin, Chile has the highest quality of political education. She has an aristocracy, which at the same time recognizes the distinction of descent and opulence, of cultivated talent and that of the crude genius of modern enterprise, the last constituting its governing class. There is a considerable number of men endowed with the requisite faculties acquired by the exigencies of superior government, and they act as a check upon the acts of the few who regard political position merely as a lever upon which they may turn their personal interests."

The *Lei* (Santiago) does not believe that any violence will follow the elections. Chile has learned a good deal recently, says this journal, and no disturbances are to be feared. *The South American Journal* (London) declares that the late President Errazuriz was one of the few public men in South America who was absolutely honest and always did his best for his country:

"During his political career he invariably followed the most straightforward principles, and he was known as one of the most patriotic and progressive men of Chile. Altho he inherited a large fortune, with a good name, he, by his own efforts, considerably increased his wealth. He was a Liberal in his principles, but he owed his election to a coalition with the Conservative Party. . . . His administration did not, however, turn out to be so successful as his friends had hoped, being most notable for changes in the cabinet, for which Chilian politics have, unfortunately, now become notable. This, however, was attributable to the fact that no particular party ever had a decided majority in Congress, so that ministries had again and again to be made up by a coalition, which, in the nature of things, was found to fall into dissolution before long."

The Chilean Times (Valparaiso), published in English, fears the effect of his death. The coming congress of the republic, it prophesies, will rank with the most sterile in the history of the nation. *The South American Journal* finds fault with the two preceding Chilean congresses for not granting concessions for the trans-Andean railway which was planned to unite the Argentine and Chilean lines, and thus provide transcontinental communication. Such a road, it says, would benefit Chile more materially than has any other public enterprise thus far accomplished. Commenting on the report that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the right to connect these two lines and that he intends completing the transcontinental line so that the journey from Valparaiso on the Pacific to Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic can be made in forty-eight hours, *The Herald* (Montreal) says:

"Mr. Morgan aims at revolutionizing a large part of the carrying trade of the world. The new transcontinental line will constitute the shortest and most direct route for mails and passengers between New Zealand and Australia on the one side and Europe on the other. It will obviate the rough and often dangerous passage through the Straits of Magellan. Passengers from Australia to Europe would leave the steamship at Valparaiso, go to Buenos Ayres by the trans-Andean railway, and then proceed by steamer from Buenos Ayres to Southampton—an extremely pleasant voyage at nearly all times of the year. Altho the trans-Andean railway will traverse regions 10,000 feet above the sea, it is asserted by engineers that on account of the method of construction there need be no interruption of communication during the severest weather in winter. The system of cogs, which lock in a third cogged rail, and which has been successfully employed in Switzerland, is to be adopted here. By this means the line can be carried over the ranges without the necessity for zigzags and sharp curves on the mountain sides. The railway will, it is said, open up to travelers some of the most picturesque mountain scenery in the world."

A writer in *The Venezuelan Herald* (Caracas) gives a sympathetic account of the death of Fernando Simon Bolivar, the last of the line of the great liberator. With him, says this writer, "passes away the last of the South American immortals."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION IN GERMANY AND THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

THE publication of the proposed new German tariff law has called forth a good deal of more or less heated comment in the European press, which is not limited to the merits and demerits of the law itself, but covers the entire commercial and industrial condition of the empire. The failure of the Leipziger bank, one of the oldest and most conservative institutions in Saxony, followed by the collapse of the large industrial concern in Cassel which had been financed by the bank, has called attention to the fact that German industry and finance is at present in a condition of great depression. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) recently declared that the German commercial world has for more than a year been suffering from "a real crisis." In one industry after another, it says, business is declining. "Foreign trade is diminishing, building operations are at a standstill, and capital can not find profitable investments." Unusual speculative activity, pro-agrarian legislation, and the failure of the Prussian wheat and rye harvest are, in the opinion of this journal, the prime causes of the present financial stringency in Germany. The Government, it fears, will find considerable difficulty when it comes to settle the economic policy upon which it proposes to negotiate the renewal of the commercial treaties in 1903 and the framing of new ones. In the war between the agrarians and manufacturers, the Government has hitherto maintained a "nicely balanced neutrality." The agrarians demand high duties on foodstuffs in the interests of the landowners and peasants from beyond the Elbe. The manufacturers demand low duties on foodstuffs in the interests of traders and artisans of the west and south. The German empire and the kingdom of Prussia have need of both classes. It is the landowners who form the corps of officers, and the peasants' sons who are the backbone of the army. It is the manufacturers, on the other hand, who furnish the sinews of war, without which the army, to say nothing of the navy, can not be adequately supported. It is they, too, whose enterprise beyond the seas is, as the Emperor perceives, the only foundation on which the great commercial and maritime designs he cherishes can safely rest. It will be hard to satisfy both parties.

Dr. Theodore Barth, editor of the *Nation* (Berlin), contributes

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to the *Revue de Paris* an exhaustive study of the economic situation in Germany. The empire, he declares, has been said to be in danger from the "red specter" of Socialism. It is, however, in much more immediate peril from the "green terror" of agrarianism. This terror is "real, living, has a solid appetite and a robust vitality." The danger, he says, arises principally from the fact that, while Germany is becoming every year more and more an industrial nation, at the same time each year the *relative* importance of her agricultural interests is becoming less.

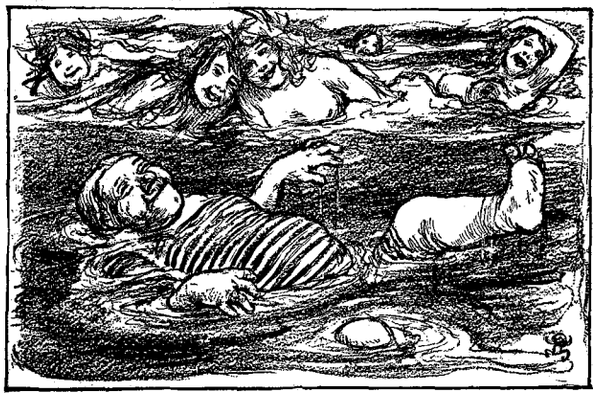
"Germany has already become an industrial power. The portion of the national wealth produced by agriculture is continually becoming of less importance. Agriculture is the occupation of only about one-quarter of the population and it yields less than one-quarter of the national revenue. It is evident that the constant diminution in the relative importance of agriculture must result in a displacement of the political center of gravity and at the same time the decline in influence of those agricultural representatives, the Junkers. For some years now the agrarian interests of Prussia have felt themselves menaced not merely economically but politically as well. The transformation of Germany into an industrial world power is no longer compatible with the preservation of a large army of Junkers. For some time the empire has seen through the game of this *petite noblesse* with its contests for parliamentary punctilio and its arguments over minute questions of precedence. The Junkers perceive their position at court, in the army, in the Government, menaced by the new order of things. . . . The whole situation is in reality a desperate struggle of the forces of a former condition against modern Germany."

Of course, concludes Dr. Barth, industry will win in the end. But it will then be faced by a yet more formidable foe—American competition.

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that the present depression is due principally to the wild speculation which has been carried on in Germany for the past two or three years. The empire has already borrowed largely from France and other foreign nations, and finance has not been free to move. The agrarian journals demand increased duties on imported foodstuffs, while the press of the manufacturing interests clamors for free raw materials. *The Times* (London) points out the dilemma which confronts the present government. It says:

"The choice between them [agrarians and manufacturers] has always been difficult, but it is more difficult than ever when both are suffering from economic depression, and each is demanding to have its burden lightened at the cost of the other. The Germans, however, have too much patriotism and too much sense not to discover and accept in the end some compromise tolerable to both."

The new tariff law, in its present form, is only the first draft which has yet to be passed by the Reichstag, the Federal Council, and the Government itself. As printed in the official *Reichsanzeiger* and the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, it is very comprehensive, covering 170 pages and comprising 918 special tariffs. It is generally regarded as a victory for the agrarians. The first paragraph stipulates that in concluding commercial treaties the duty on rye shall not be reduced below 50 marks a ton, on wheat below 55 marks, on barley below 30 marks, and on oats below 50 marks. The duties fixed by the present commercial treaties are 35 marks a ton on rye, 35 marks on wheat, 20 marks on barley, and 28 marks on oats. The new *minimum* duties on grain do not differ very greatly from the *maximum* duties imposed on imports from countries which have no commercial treaty with Germany. These *maximum* or "autonomous" duties are fixed by the bill at 60 marks a ton on rye, 65 marks on wheat, 40 marks on barley, and 60 marks on oats. The tariff differs from its predecessors in its more detailed specification and in the greater care which has been displayed in the graduation of duties. A new feature of the bill itself is the provision empowering the Federal Council to extend to the German colonies the concessions made to other countries by treaty. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* declares that, owing to the indiscretion of a Stuttgart newspaper, the bill is published before the time set by the Government, but adds that it is substantially complete. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* declare that the worst fears of industrial Germany have been realized. Most of the journals, however, reserve final comments until the bill has been discussed in the Parliament.



POKING FUN AT THE KAISER.
"Our future lies on the water."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

The press of Austria-Hungary is apparently much irritated over the proposed new tariff. If Germany wants a tariff war, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), she may find that even her partners of the Triple Alliance are ready to accommodate her. The Russian press is reported as also threatening reprisals, in case the tariff is passed in its present form. Germany, says M. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), will find it hard to prove to her associates in the Dreibund that she has the most amicable sentiments toward them when she erects such commercial barriers against intercourse. Referring to the industrial depression in Germany, *The Globe* (Toronto) says:

"When men are out of employment and in need of bread will be considered an injudicious time in which to put up the imposts on food. Germany's wheat crop is away below the average, and she will be compelled to import wheat or other cereals. There is no raw material so universal and so indispensable to manufacturing as the workman's food. This the new policy deliberately intends to make dear. Germany's every nerve has lately been strained to stimulate manufacturing and obtain a foreign market for the product. Now, at the moment that this created interest is in a distressed condition, another protectionist element obtains a predominance, and taxes the workman on the bread which he already finds it so hard to get. Germany evidently is in need of a Cobden."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

British Comment on the Death of Mrs. Kruger.—In commenting upon the death of Mrs. Kruger, the English press praises the influence she exerted for peace and moderation, but does not look for any change in her husband's inflexibility as a result of her death. The news of her passing, says *The Outlook* (London), "steals with an infinite pathos across the ruder tragedies of war":

"Till her death she was Paul Kruger's wife, her sole thought and ambition to be so wisely and well. She bore him children, kept his house in order, and followed him through all his masterful ways, patient, faithful, proud of him, but ever assiduous to her kitchen, busy in her garden, studious of her Bible. In her life she seemed the very perfect woman of poets and moralists. When Paul Kruger left her behind in the hands of the enemy with the assurance of a victorious return, we may be sure she lived on in untroubled faith of him and his mission. Against the white light of that wifely belief his stiff, unteachable fanaticism looms grim and unlovely."

She was one of her husband's victims, says *The Standard* (London), but it is not to be expected that her death will bring

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him to a more reasonable mood. *The Times* does not see how the ex-President can longer "constitute himself the most serious obstacle to an honorable peace." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) comments approvingly on the "becoming attitude" of the English press, and says it is equaled only by that of the Boers and Mr. Kruger himself on the death of Queen Victoria.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE FUTURE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LORD ROSEBERY'S recent letter to the London City Liberal Club is pronounced by the press generally to be his political "farewell," and is regarded as a very acute summing-up of the present condition of the opposition in England. The former premier's capital charge against the Liberal Party to-day is that it is "full of schisms, cleavages, differences, and that it is divided fundamentally on the question of war." He said:

"For the difference is one not simply on the war, which will terminate with the war, but a sincere, fundamental, and incurable antagonism of principle with regard to the empire at large and our consequent policy. One school, blind, as I think, to the developments of the world, is avowedly insular; the other places as the first article of its creed the responsibilities and maintenance of our free and beneficent empire. Take, for example, Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Sir Edward Grey, both honored names in Liberalism. Both hold with intense conviction opinions on foreign and imperial policy which can not by any conceivable compromise be reconciled. And yet the party is to unite on the recognition and toleration of both. Now, a party can not be conducted on the principles of Issachar. It can not at any rate contain these two schools of thought and remain an efficient instrument. The two sections may call themselves by the same name and row in the same boat. But, if so, the boat can never advance, for they are rowing in opposite directions. Until the crew make up their mind toward what point they are to row, their bark can never move; it can only revolve."

As for himself, he declared that, tho he has left party, he has not left politics and public life. Having left the Liberal Party because it was hopelessly divided, and finding it now rather worse than when he took his departure, it would indeed, he said further, "be an extraordinary evolution of mind if I were to announce my intention of voluntarily returning to it in its present condition." For the present, at any rate, he concluded, "I must proceed alone. I must plow my furrow alone. That is my fate, agreeable or the reverse; but before I get to the end of that furrow it is possible that I may find myself not alone."

Government journals in England label this speech as Lord Rosebery's "farewell." There is now, on his own authority, no place for him in English politics, says *The Spectator* (London). He has no political doctrine to teach, and, by maintaining the attitude of a man outside party, he has made himself impossible as a British statesman. *The Saturday Review*, in a bitterly sarcastic article, says (we condense):

This part of spectator-critic, of moral epilogist, suits Lord Rosebery well. There is absolutely no fault to be found with his style or his diction. Polished, restrained, and incisive, his sentences are a model of English composition. There is nothing wrong in the form; to us there seems little wrong in the argument. But diction and judgment do not make a man. It is just that flawless unconsciousness of any deficiency in his own attitude that makes Lord Rosebery's case finally hopeless. A man who could honestly believe that it might be truly patriotic to see a party he believed essential to his country taking a hopelessly wrong course, and not do all in his power to prevent its taking that course, could never play a man of action's part. If you want to persuade English men and women, you must have a heart, or you must make them think you have one. *Now* we know that Lord Rosebery can never guide the destinies of this country. He may be an historian, he may be a philosopher; but a philosopher will never be a leader of Englishmen. In the English constitution there is no place for so dignified an extra-partizan but that of the King; and Lord Rosebery is not King.

The former Liberal leader, says *The Times*, has undoubtedly rendered a public service by tearing off the veil which partially disguised the deep internal differences of the Liberal Party. But the immediate result on his party seems to be that it is now trisected instead of merely bisected. "There are Little Englanders, Liberal Imperialists, and Lord Rosebery." The letter puts an end to the fiction of Radical unity, says *The Morning Post*.

May we not suggest, asks *The Westminster Gazette* (Liberal Imperial), that the Liberal Party is "altogether too morbid in its self-abasement?" It is the oldest of political axioms that war is fatal to an opposition, fatal because it loses its reason for existence if it associates itself with the Government, and because it dashes itself against popular sentiment if it opposes the Government. Lord Rosebery, concludes *The Gazette*, once united the Liberal Party. Why not try again? The Manchester *Guardian* (Liberal) condemns the letter unsparingly. It says:

"The Liberal statesman strangely chooses this moment to assert the necessity of disunion, now and in future, and to establish his doctrine of despair he states what he believes to be the fundamental difference of view in language curiously inexact and rhetorical."

If he would but cultivate "a magnanimous disregard of the jealousies of others, if he would banish the phantasmal Harcourts and Morleys from his mind, formulate that policy of working Liberalism which he can best do, launch it on the country, call Liberalism to his side, and see the fight through to the end, then," declares *The Outlook* (also Liberal-Imperial), "there would be a leader, a party, and an effective opposition." The call to him is national. The noble Lord talks too much about himself, says *The Daily News* (Liberal, and opposed to the war). He should not stand outside the vineyard and throw stones at the workers.

The French press, which is strongly pro-Boer in sympathies, watches English war politics closely. Lord Rosebery, says the *Temps* (Paris), should not forget his Shakespeare: "The lady doth protest too much." He affects altogether too perfect a disinterestedness. The real aim which he has in view, concludes this Paris journal, is the destruction of the present Liberal Party and the creation, under his own inspiration and direction, of a new homogeneous party, homogeneous in its opposition if in nothing else. M. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats*, objects to Lord Rosebery's position as follows:

"The former Liberal chief finds that his party is not only divided on the question of the war, but also on that much more complex question of imperialism in general. He consequently draws the very natural conclusion that it is necessary to choose between the insular tendency which forms the apple of discord in the Liberal Party and paralyzes it. That reasoning would be correct if there was only one sort of imperialism. Fortunately there are two, and that fact will render the solution of the Liberal crisis much easier. There is the imperialism according to the methods of Mr. Chamberlain, made of excesses, provocations, and brutality. On that imperialism it will never be possible to reconstruct the unity of the Liberal Party, and it may, perhaps, be one of the causes of the ruin of the Conservative Party. Then there is the pure and simple imperialism, which consists in the legitimate expansion of a people full of strength and life, but which is based on the respect of other people's rights, and on another diplomacy than the new diplomacy. It will be easy to get the whole of the Liberal Party to adopt this latter imperialism, which confounds itself with the national cause. That party—Lord Rosebery is himself a living example—has never, when in power, allowed the interests of England abroad to suffer injury."

His judgment is hard but just, says the *National Zeitung* (Berlin). "Of course he is no Gladstone, no organizer, no party

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leader on a grand scale, but a calm and wise judge of political situations." The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) comments approvingly on the letter and adds: "No country, not even the richest, can afford to lose the talents of such a statesman as Lord Rosebery."

The *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), however, declares that the former leader has not healed the wound in his party. He has only exposed it more clearly to public view.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUTURE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN CARTOON.

LIBERAL PARTY: "Oh, deary me! what's the trouble now? And just when we were beginning to get on again so nicely too!"

THE SEA-SERPENT (LORD ROSEBERY): "Don't be frightened, ma'am; I've only come up to blow!"

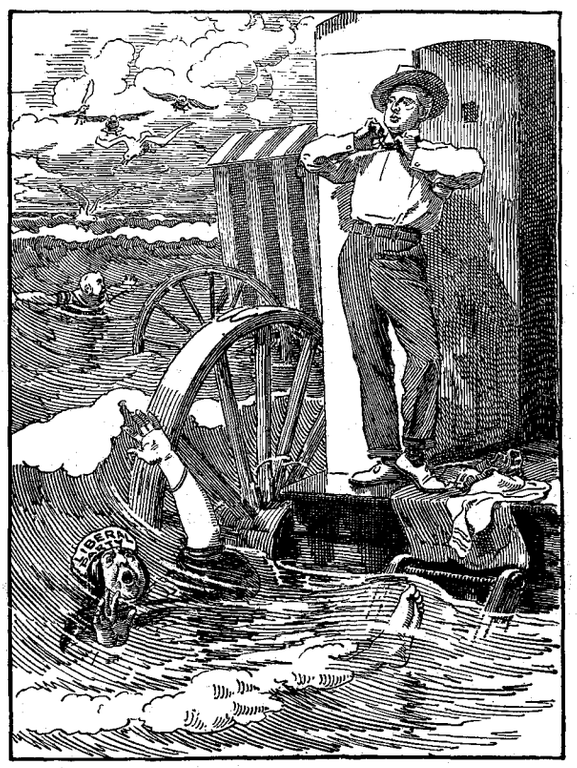
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE LONE, LONG FURROW.

"I must plough my furrow alone. That is my fate, agreeable or the reverse, but before I get to the end of the furrow it is possible that I may find myself not alone."—LORD ROSEBERY at the City Liberal Club, July 19, 1901.

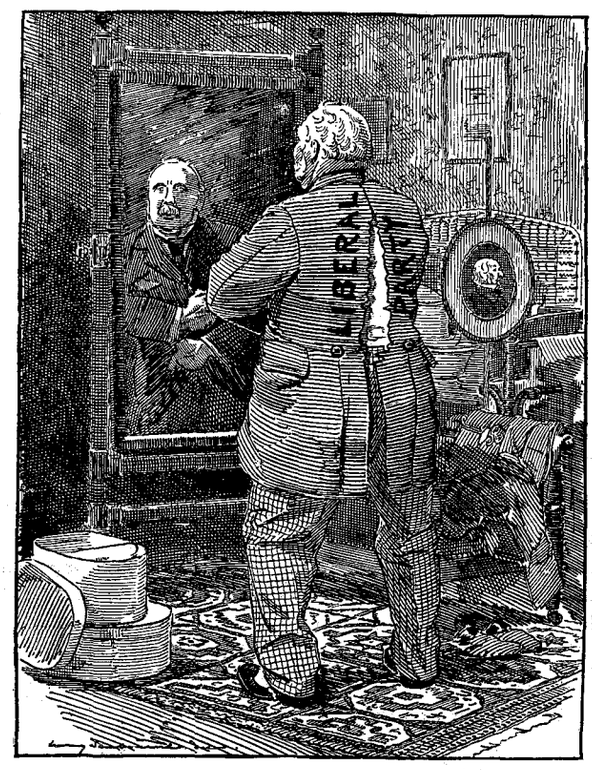
(Our artist declines to say whose is the footprint on the sand.)

—*Westminster Gazette.*



THE "DEUS IN MACHINA."

LORD R-S-B-R-Y: "H'm, I see you are in difficulties, madam. For myself, I shall not voluntarily re-enter the water; but I will give you a few elementary hints on the natatory art." —*Punch* (London).



A UNITED FRONT.

RIGHT HON. SIR H-NRY C-MPB-LL B-NN-RM-N (after a successful effort): "Well, thank goodness, I've got the two sides to meet!"

—*Punch.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Gibson Bowles in the House of Commons quoted, àpropos of Lord Rosebery's position, from Cowper's lines on Alexander Selkirk:

I am out of humanity's reach,
I must finish my journey alone;
Never hear the sweet music of speech—
I start at the sound of my own.

A WRITER in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (May) translates from the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, a native Indian paper published in Calcutta, the following expression of "Native India's real sentiments toward England": "England's unpopularity on the Continent is the mere tribute of jealousy to success. But it is a serious matter if Englishmen are unpopular in India. Yet they are brusk and bigoted, and an Englishman who mixes freely with the natives is persecuted by his countrymen. Mohammedan rulers and Hindu ruled differed over matters of sentiment, but got on together, tho the former killed cows to annoy the latter, and not merely for beef as the English do. Nor do our present rulers ever desecrate temples or carry off women. But the fact is, India was alike the home of ruler and ruled. There were no tributes. None the less, if the English proposed to leave, the people would entreat them to remain."

"IT is interesting to note," says *The Western Electrician*, "that, while there has been a falling-off in the number of patents granted to citizens of Great Britain and also to citizens of Germany and France, the number of applications from the United States increased from 3,002 filed in 1899 to 3,189 in 1900."

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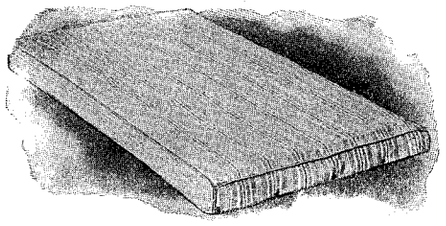

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Story of King Alfred."—Walter Besant. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"An Original Girl."—Christine Faber. (P. J. Kenedy.)

"Mrs. Green."—Evelyne Elsye Rynd. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $0.75.)

"Wildersmoor."—C. L. Antrobus. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"A Handbook of Proverbs."—(New Amsterdam Book Co., $0.75.)

"The Beleaguered Forest."—Elia W. Peattie (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Endeavor Hymnal."—(United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.25.)

"Anting-Anting Stories."—Sargent Kayme (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.25.)

"The Seal of Silence."—Arthur R. Conder. (D. Appleton & Co., $0 50.)

"A Woman Alone."—Mrs. W. K. Clifford. (D. Appleton & Co , $0.50)

"The Flight of Helen."—Warren Cheney. (Elder & Shepard.)

"Outlines of Political Science."—George Gunton and Hayes Robbins. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Provençal Lyric."—Lewis F. Mott, Ph.D. (William R. Jenkins, $0.75.)

CURRENT POETRY

Street Music.

By RICHARD BURTON.

Oh how the dance-tune trips it through the street,
Making steps rhythmic, blood the lustier beat!
Throwing a thought of love and holiday
Into the midst of Trade's most prosy way.

Look yonder: it is but an aged crone
Crouched in a corner, wrinkled and alone,
Half-dazed, who feebly grinds an organ small,
Craving scant pence and sun—and that is all.

As soon I'd think to hear a gargoyle sing,
A death-mask speak a lyric word of spring,
As yonder hag fill all the drowsy air
With music making Life alert and fair.

Yet hark, again the strain, the waltz-tune glad,
The sudden rapture, the abandon mad,
From a bleared woman, sick and old and sad!

—In the August *Bookman*.

In a Tideway.

By CHARLES HENRY WEBB.

In the clutch of a tide that my course compels,
A merciless tide, that ebbs and swells
To suns and moons I do not control—
And because I can not would wreck my soul;
The storm-tossed toy of a turbulent tide—
And only one star through the night to guide—
In a cockleshell on its crest afloat,
Still I trim the sails of my tiny boat,
And strive to steer by that star remote—
For the tide that threatens and thwarts, I know
Is itself controlled in its ebb and flow:
And what am I, a speck on the main,
Of the stars that sway the Sea to complain?
If it be in the plan that I sink at sea,
Let me sink as I sail, with pennon free;
If land I make, as a sailor should,
It is not I am great, but that One is good;
But happen what may, let the log-book tell
That I did my best with my cockleshell.

—In the August *McClure's*.

Quests.

By MARGARET VANDEGRIFT.

When the sunshine filled the sky,
And the days were long,
Then we went, my heart and I,
Hunting, with a song,
For a Sigh

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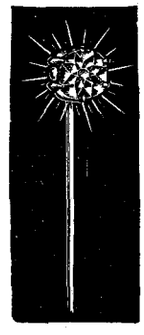

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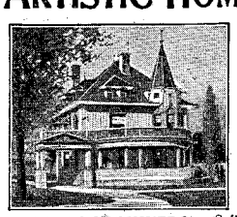

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And the winds are high,
Go we, tho with faith less strong,
Hunting, with a sigh,
For a Song.
—In the August *Atlantic Monthly.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Too Much.—MISTRESS: "Now, Bridget, there is one thing I must insist upon. If you break anything, I want you to come and tell me at once."

BRIDGET: "Sure, ma'am, I can't be runnin' ter ye every minute of the day."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Spoilt His Boast.—STOUT GENT: "Well, sir, I'm a self-made man. I began life as a barefooted boy."

THIN GENT: "Well, as far as I can make out, I wasn't born with shoes on, either."—*Moonshine.*

Kind.—MRS. KINGLEY: "The dressmaker says she won't make me another gown unless you pay her bill."

KINGLEY: "That's good of her. God bless her!"—*Life.*

While Jones Slept.—YELLOW-FEVER CULEX: "Anopheles, have you sent your bill into Jones yet?"

J. MALARIUS ANOPHELES: "No, he has only received my note."—*Life.*

The Prize.—"I heard you ask Sis for a piece of her hair, and I've got you a bit!"

"Indeed; she gave you this for me?"

"No; I got it when she was out of the room!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Bicycle or a Cow!—An Irish farmer went into an ironmonger's shop to buy a scythe. After serving him the shopman asked him if he would buy a bicycle.

"What is that?" queried the Irishman.

"It's a machine to ride about the town on."

"And, shure, what might the price of it be?"

"Fifteen pounds."

"I'd rather see fifteen pounds in a cow."

"But what a fool you would look riding round the town on the back of a cow!"

"Shure, now," replied the Irishman, "not half such a fool as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Obedience.—VISITOR: "Charlie, your father is calling you."

CHARLIE: "Yes, I hear him, but he is calling 'Charlie.' I don't have to go till he yells 'Charles.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

An Injustice.—"Gee! Two hours without a bite—an' the school-teacher says I ain't got no patience!"—*Puck.*

The Difference.—"Miss Slimsby's neck looks like ivory, doesn't it?" "Yes, but it's really nothing but bone."—*Brooklyn Life.*

In the Jungle.—LEO: "I was out last night and ate some broiled millionaire."

THE DOCTOR: "That's the trouble. Late hours and too much rich food."—*Life.*

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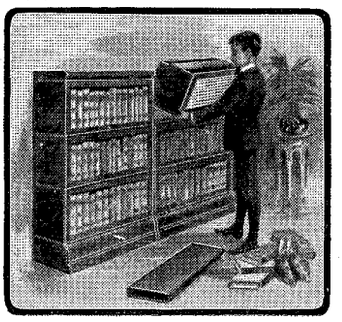

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—H. M. GREENLEAF, in the August *Bookman*.

A Far Cry.—

To those who write and who try to write,
We would utter a pleading word;
We would let it go forth in its rolling might
Till the hardened hearts be stirred.

We would pray to those who are drunk on fame,
Who have drained its cup to the lees,
And to those who are yearning to taste the same,
Yea, even still more, to these.

We would shriek from cities, and village nooks,
From plains where the wild deer feast,
Oh, don't, don't, *don't* give us any more books,
For a hundred years—*at least!*

—MADELINE BRIDGES in *Life*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

August 9.—Great Britain's representative at Peking refuses to sign the protocol agreed upon by the Powers.

August 9.—The Chinese protocol at Peking still awaits the approval of the British minister.

SOUTH AFRICA.

August 5.—The Boer Commandant Froneman is killed in a fight in the Orange River Colony.

August 8.—A slight reverse to British arms is reported by Lord Kitchener.

August 9.—Lord Kitchener issues a proclamation warning Boer leaders still in arms that unless they surrender by September 15, they will be permanently banished from South Africa; the cost of maintaining the families of the burghers still in the field on September 15 will be recoverable from their property.

August 10.—Lord Kitchener reports British losses at a blockhouse near Brandfort, Orange River Colony.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 5.—Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany dies at Cronberg.

Word from Venezuela comes that a battle has been fought between the insurgents and government, the result being a draw.

August 6.—*The Discovery* starts on her voyage to the Antarctic regions.

August 7.—A British consul at Marseilles reports

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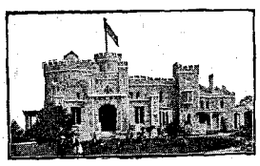

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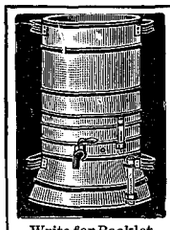

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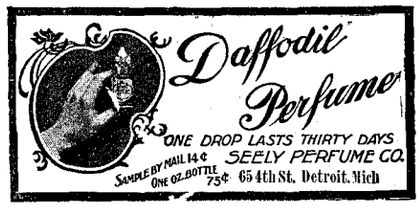

that American coal threatens to oust Briti coal at that port.

A force of Mahsuds capture and loot a Briti port on the Indian frontier.

August 8.—Count von Waldersee arrives Hamburg from China.

Funeral services over the body of the Do ager-Empress Frederick are held at Frie richshof.

August 9.—Prince Henry of Orleans dies at Sa gon, French Cochin-China.

Another force of Colombians, led by the C lombian Minister of War, invades Venezuel territory,

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra lea for Germany.

An named anarchist Giannotti, under arrest Milan, confesses that he accompanied Bre from America, and was his accomplice the assassination of King Humbert.

August 10.—Empress Frederick's body is tak from Friedrickshof, and is escorted by to light procession to the Protestant church at Cronberg.

August 11.—The Colombian Legation leaves Caracas temporarily, leaving the interest of Colombia in the hands of the United States chargé d'affaires.

The King and Queen of England are present at requiem services over the body of Empress Frederick.

Francesco Crispi, ex-premier of Italy, dies in Naples.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 5.—An explosion in Philadelphia kills many people and wrecks several buildings.

August 6.—President Shaffer orders a general strike of the Amalgamated Association men employed by the United States Steel Corporation, to take effect at the close of work on August 10.

Rear-Admiral H. S. Howison (retired) is chosen as third member of the Schley court of inquiry.

The Maryland Republican state convention at Baltimore adopts a platform denouncing ex-Senator Gorman's policy.

August 7.—A. B. Cummons is nominated for governor of Iowa by the Republican state convention.

The United States gun-boat *Machias* is ordered to Colon on account of the Colombian uprising.

August 8.—The battle-ship *Wisconsin* is ordered to San Francisco, whence she may go to Panama on account of the Colombian troubles.

August 9.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor pledges the moral and financial support of the Federation to the Amalgamated Association in its strike against the United States Steel Corporation.

August 10.—The general order for the steel strike takes effect, and Pierpont Morgan refuses a formal offer to arbitrate.

The New York police department is again under strict investigation due to the announcement of Frank Moss that he has evidence of the conspiracy of police captains to protect gamblers.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

August 5.—*Cuba:* In the constitutional convention Señor Giberga, a delegate, attacks the memory of the revolutionist Marti.

Philippines: A proclamation signed by Malvar calls upon the Filipinos to renew the rebellion against the United States.

August 8.—Two troops of the First United States Cavalry met and engaged a body of insurgents under Malvar, losing two men.

[redacted]

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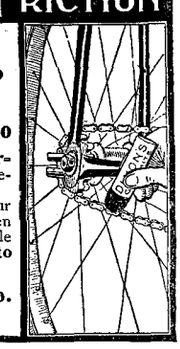

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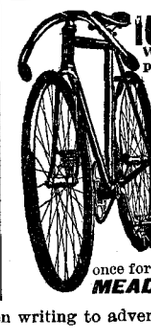

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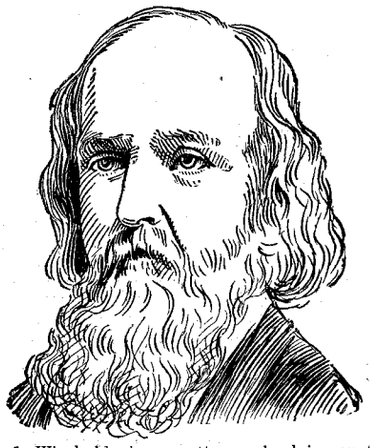

Prof. Wiechold gives pretty good advice on this subject, he says: "I am 68 years old and have never had a serious illness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sort; on the contrary I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets.

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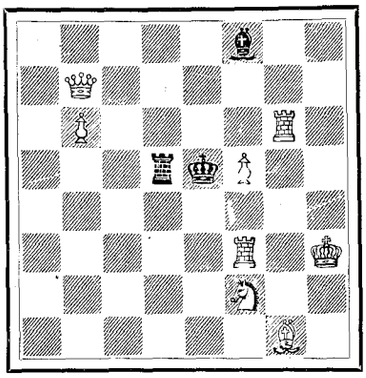
Problem 581.

By B. G. LAWS.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

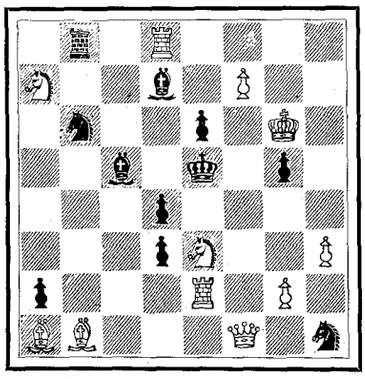
5 b 2; 1 Q 6; 1 P 4 R 1; 3 r k P 2; 8; 5 R 1 K; 5 S 2; 6 B 1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 582.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By B. F. PUTNEY.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

1 r 1 R 4; S 2 b 1 P 2; 1 S 2 p 1 K 1; 2 b 1 k 1 p 1; 3 p 4; 3 p S 2 P; p 3 R 1 P 1; B B 3 Q 1 s.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 575.

Key-move, R—Q 4.

No. 576.

This tourney-problem has evidently two solutions: Q—Kt 8, and Q—B 5. It is, also probable that there is a third solution, Q—Kt 4.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. D., New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. C. W. R., Boyce, Va.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. I. G. L., St. Louis.

575 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. G. Overholzer, Anamoose, N. D.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. J. M. Diaz, Santa Fe, N. M.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit, Mich.; J. T. G., Womack, Tex.; I. C., Philadelphia.

Comments (575): "Good"—M. M.; "Solution quite apparent"—G. D.; "Fine work with fine points"—A K.; "Easy, but elegant"—J. G. L.; "Superb. A perfect 2-er"—W. R. C.; "A rare composition"—F. L. H.; "First move tried"—G. P.; "Mathematical"—J. G. O.; "Three minutes from diagram"—C. Q. De F.

(576): "Very, very good"—M. M.; "Solved from diagram in very few minutes"—G. D; "Most excellent"—A K.; "Deep and difficult"—J. G. L.;

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"Good"—H. M. C.; "A fine problem"—W. W. S.; "Very difficult"—W. C. W. R

Altho 576 has certainly two key-moves, yet Q–B 4 will not solve it, and several solvers were caught by this.

A number of solvers thought that Q x R followed by R—Q 3 will solve 575. They overlooked the little "joker" on K 3, For instance:

1.	Q x R	R—Q 3, ch
	K—B 5	P—K 4 !

In addition to those reported, A Knight got 573 and 574.

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A Western Game.

Played in the recent Tournament of the Iowa Chess-Association.

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JEFFERSON. *White.*	CARMICHAEL. *Black.*	JEFFERSON. *White.*	CARMICHAEL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4	10 Kt x Kt	B P x Kt
2 P x P	Q x P	11 P—Q B 3	Castles
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q—Q sq	12 Q—B 2 (f)	P—K Kt 3
4 Kt-K B 3(a)	P—K 3 (b)	13 P—K R 4	P—K R 4
5 P—Q 4	P—Q B 3	14 B—K R 6	R—K sq
6 B—Q 3(c)	B—Q Kt 5	15 B x P (g)	B—B sq
7 B—Q 2	Kt—K B 3	16 B x P ch	K x B
8 P—Q R 3	B—K 2 (d)	17 Q—R 7 ch	B—Kt 2
9 B—K 3	(e) Kt—Q 4	18 Q x B mate.	

Notes by S. B. Johnston in The Chicago Tribune.

Apologists for this debut make the assertion that Black gets a safe position in return for the two moves lost in the opening—a proposition that is hardly borne out in actual play.

(a) B—B 4 preparatory to playing P—Q 5 at the right moment is stronger than the text move, notwithstanding the general principle that Knights should be developed before Bishops.

(b) The Queen's Bishop should be played before this Pawn is advanced. Otherwise what future can it have?

(c) B—B 4 is preferable.

(d) A serious loss of time.

(e) An unnecessary move.

(f) Forcing the speedy disintegration of Black's King's side position.

(g) A perfectly sound sacrifice, that leaves Black without resources.

A Fine End-Game.

By A. SCHWERS.

White 7; Black, 5.

8; p p 1 q 4; 3 p 4; 3 k 4; R 7; 2 P 4 P; P P 1 K 4; 3 B 4.

White to play and win.

The "Evil" of Chess.

Physicians are supposed to be scientists, and medical journals should be scientific in their data and conclusions. It is a notorious fact, however, that physicians very often accept data which is not proved and reach conclusions which are unscientific, if not absurd. This is specially observable in an article in *American Medicine*, in which the writer diagnoses "the mental breakdown of three of the world's greatest Chess-players," and finds that this condition was due to the exercise of "highly abnormal powers," such as are "demanded in championship games." In the first place, it is not a fact that the "mental breakdown" of Morphy, Steinitz, and the other Master, of whom we have no knowledge, was due to their Chess-playing. There were other causes which would cause the "mental breakdown" of any man. Certainly "the game of Chess is not worth the candle of sanity and life"; but it remains to be proved that Chess ever caused insanity or was the cause of slow suicide. Very many, thousands, of men, of whose sanity or health there can be no question, play Chess; and, probably, the Chess-players of the world—masters, amateurs, and tyros—will show a good average in sanity and health. As far as what the doctor says about the game being "military, medieval, and royal," and not comporting with our ideas of "modern civilization," the writer shows an ignorance of the game which brings a smile to the face of any Chess-player. When persons are engaged in play, they are not thinking of "Pawns as peasants," but, rather, how they can make these little Pawns effective in attack or defense. Who cares whether the names of the piece is "King, President, Governor," or Boss, so long as that piece is mated and the game is won? Are there not many problems that sane persons try to solve, that may not be "physiologic or biologic problems," and yet do not give so much pleasure nor help to develop "mnemonics" or the gift of "ingenuity," as the problems cracked by the "Chess-nut solver"?

Morphy or Lasker.

Under the title "Morphy oder Lasker," there is a long and very interesting paper in a late issue of the *Schachzeitung*, Vienna, by Franz Drobny, the conclusion of which is as follows:

"The modern masters have an advantage over Morphy in the immense progress in the theory of the opening and the ending game, which is the work of the last forty years. They have the advantage also of the whole of modern Chess science, of which there was in Morphy's time no presentiment. I am confident that if Morphy, with his Chess-strength of 1859, were to be pitted to-day, not merely against Lasker, but against any one of the modern masters, he would be beaten unconditionally. It might be different if, in the way that in his own time Morphy had mastered the system of the German school, he had had opportunities for making the modern acquisitions his own. In that case, the full possession of modern Chess-science would be united to qualities seldom co-existent in such prominent degree—to extraordinary initiative, to marvelous skill in combination, and to clear practical sense of Chess proportion. Then, perhaps, there might be room for doubt in regard to the retention by Lasker of Chess championship of the world in perpetuity. These, however, are all idle questions. . . . But where the argument fails, it also seems to us, is in assuming the natural gifts of the two masters named to have been the same with the one as they are with the other, and in omitting to justly estimate the enormous disparity between Morphy and the other masters of the very first rank of his day. Can it be said that such a disparity, or even anything approaching it, exists between, say, Lasker, Dr. Tarrasch, Maroczy, and Pillsbury, of the present era? Surely not. And then, besides, it must be borne in mind that, however much the openings proper have progressed as to correct analysis of their respective courses, the more theoretical principles of the game have not advanced in anywhere like a degree. It was just as unwise forty or fifty or a hundred years ago to prematurely push the Pawns on the Queen's wing, or to rely as much on Bishops as on Knights in a close, confined mid-game, or to adopt fifty other faulty modes of Chess strategics, as it is to-day. And as to the mid-game, who will venture to affirm that the boundless seas of its possibilities have ever received even a vestige of that analytical exploration, or even strategical theorization, that might serve to predicate a declaration as to what might or would be the liminations of the highest Chess-genius in that field of the game?

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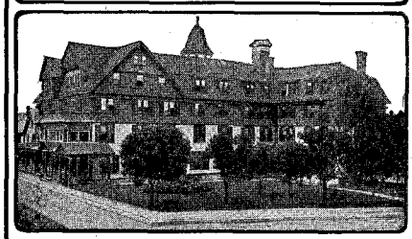

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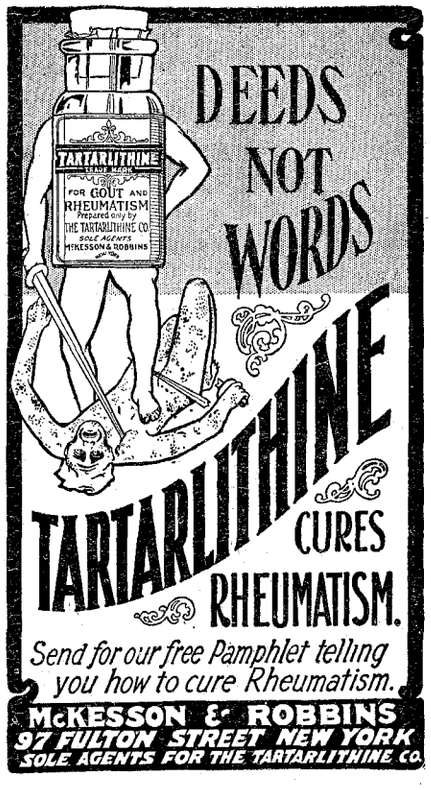

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